TERMS:

The Principia

Published Weekly, for the Principle Association to No. 104 William Street, near John St. Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL, Rev. GRO. B. CHEEVER, D. D. | Editors.

J. W. Alden, Publisher.
Teams: Two Dollars a year, in advance.
Two dollars and fifty cents if payment be delayed x months.

Fifty cents a year in addition for the paper delivered by carrier within Brooklyn or New York. Advertisements.—Ten cents a line for each inser-tion, payable in advance.

Advertisements amounting to

\$50,00 and upwards, 50 " Noncess.—All religious and other notices will be harged ten cents a line for each insertion. Letters directed to Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL Editor

or Rev. M. B. Williams, must be superscribed with our Post-Office box 4381, or we shall be subjected to additional pestage.

All checks or drafts should be made payable to "J.V. Alden or order," and all remittances and business communications directed to

"J. W. Alden, Publisher, Box 4381, New-York."

Advertisements.

GREAT IMPROVENTS IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE. Patented February 14th, 1860.

SALESROOM, 464 BROADWAY.

Machine is constructed on entirely new pri f mechanism, possessing many rare and valu improvements, having been examined by the profound experts, and pronounced to be simple

to get out of order. 3.—Expense, trouble and loss time in repairing. 4.—Incapacity to sew every deerial. 5.-Disagreeable noise while The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from Sections. It has a straight needle perper reforms perfect sewing on every description of the aterial, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin ith cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to or it almost impossible to get out

dous and Charitable Institutions will

oon makers, Press makers, Corset maker is, Show Banders, Vest and Pantaloon ma

re is preferable to any other, -but a great object

a repair it without loss of time or expense, Agents Wanted for all Towns in the United State

THE MODEL SEWING MACHINE!

THE CHEAPE-T IN THE WORLD! BECAUSE THE BEST! The When Sewing Machine Company, 506 Broad for sowing, of all kinds, ever presented to the Amer

HEY HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS! in every instance, where they have been exhibited is competition with other standard machines. We in any kind of sewing now done by machinery, to in spect them, and make sure they secure the best, by proving the WEED, before purchasing. The Company being duly licensed, the machines are protected

, and that they will be able to manage it, to their en instructions accompanying each machine. Every explanation will be cheerfully given to all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Descriptive Circulars,

and the Bahama Islands, to whom we offer great ressity in every family. We manufacture a great va

WUED SEWING MACHINE Co., 506 Broadway, N. Y

FIRST PREMIUM



ILLINOIS.

KENTUCKY. NEW JERSEY. MICHIGAN. TENNESSEE. VERMONT. IOWA. VIRGINIA. MISSOURI. N. CAROLINA ALABAMA. CALIFORNIA. OFFICE, 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE FIRST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS were awarded by the American Institute to MMI DEMOREST, of No. 473 Broadway, for the best Cor sets, Skirts, Embroidery, System of Dress Cutting Patterns of the Fashions, Braid and Embroidery Stamps, Ornamental Dresses, and self tucking attach

MME. DEMOREST'S NEW AND IMPROV ED \$5 running-stitch SEWING MACHINE, was Premium by the American Institute The improved Machine will sew with great rapidity or all kinds of material. Sews with a common and not liable to get out of order.

MME. DEMOREST'S TRANSPARENT ANALINE LIQUID COLORS FOR COLORING CARTES
de VISITE and ENGRAVINGS. Eight Colors in a Box,
with directions for use, and full instructions.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of the price The most inexperienced, can use these colors agreeable and elegant results, and as they are pro-duced with but little care or attention, they afford very agreeable pastime, and are well calculated to develope latent talent and eventuate in the production of the most artistic and valuable accomplishments. Every child should be encouraged to use them. 473

A. L. ROBINSON. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR



First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV.--NO. 41.

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA

JOHN WINCH, Canadice, N. Y.

REV. JOHN MOORE, Lockport, N. Y A. L. Stryker, Java Village, N. Y.

WM. R. STONE, Cortland, N. Y.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, Hickory, Pa.

N. J. Cogswell, East Springhill, Pa,

REV. CHARLES GRANGER, Paxton, Ill.

JONATHAN LAW, Walcott's Mills, Ind.

GEORGE W. LIGHT, Boston, Mass., city

REV. THOMAS W. JONES, Augusta, Mich.

WM O. HOUGHTALING, Grand Rapids, Mich.

REV. ANSON H. STEARNS, Peterboro, N.Y.

REV. DANIEL SHUCK, Hartsville, Ind Titus C. Briggs, Williams Center, Obio.

FREDERICK HARTZELL, Smithfield, O.

DR. E. H. CARTER, Burlington, Vt.

C. G. Corwin, Magee's Corners, N.Y.

REV. JONATHAN JONES, Hudson, Mich.

Rev. R. H. Ross, Addison, Mich.

SENECA M. BURGESS, Hudson, Mich.

REV. H. G. WARNER, Lyons, Iowa.

ALFRED E. ALDRICH, Reading, Mich.

REV. C. F. WIGGINS, Angola, Ind.

J. F. WELTER, Pittsburg, Pa.

GEO. COFFIN, Ludlow, Vt.

M. R. HULL, Dublin, Ind.

HENRY W. SMITH, Scottsville, Pa

REV. L. E. BARNARD, Georgia, Vt.

STEPHEN ALLEN, Adrian, Mich.

ELEAZER HALE, Tallmadge, Ohio.

JAMES JEFFREY, Holmesville, O.

ADAM KEYS, Jordan's Grove, Ill.

R. G. Patton, Summerville, Ill.

REV. WILLARD BURR, Strongsville, O.

REV. A. G. BEMAN, New Haven, Ct.

JOHN KELLY, Stephen's Mills, N. Y.

ELIAS TETERICK, Winchester, Ohio.

G. H. CRUICKSHANK, Delaware, O.

DEA. GEORGE DAVIS, Thompson, Conn.

JONATHAN WHITEHEAD, Lane Depot, Ill.

ROBERT DAWSON, Martinsburg, Ohio.

WILLIAM McClure, Northfield, Iowa.

B. M. SPAULDING, South Albany, Vt

DEA .J. W. MERRILL, Oberlin, Ohio.

WILLIAM D. LOWREY, Calais, O.

REV. L. FOSTER, Blue Island, Ill.

J. W. THOMPSON, Deersville, O.

WILLIAM R. ADAMS, Kokomo, Ind

Cyrus Brainard, Kankakee City, Ill

DAVID CHICHESTER, So. Norwalk, Con.

REV. R. F. MARKHAM, Wheaton, Ill.

REV. J. K. WELLMAN, Adrian, Mich.

CHARLES C. SCOTT, Fairfield Iowa.

WILLIAM MACNYB, New York.

NEWELL WHEELER, West Chazy, N. Y.

REV. G. GEMMEL, Quasqueton, Iowa.

NATHAN RUSSELL, Cambridgeport, Mass

REV. J. R. JOHNSON, Arlington Heights, Va

REV. SAMUEL H. THOMPSON, Kenosha, Wis

REV. H. T. CHEEVER, Worcester, Mass.

REV. ANSON OMANS, Pine Run, Mich.

ALBERT HIGGINS, Midland City. FREDERICK WALTER, Blissfield, Mich.

L. L. WEEKS, East Line, N. Y.

HENRY RINER, Seven Mile, Ohio

REV. A. G. MEACHAM, Florid, Ill.

REV. WM. A. HAWKES, Bearsville, N. Y.

REV. T. H. HOLMES, Terre Haute, Ind.

REV. HIRAM JOHNSON, Titusville, Penn.

ANTHONY McKALLER, South Argyle, N. Y

WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Oberlin, Ohio. . .

REV. J. COPELAND, Clinton, Kansas.

REV. MR. SPEAK, Glen Cove, N. Y.

Geo. W. CLARK, Sherwood, Mich.

REV. JOHN ASHLEY, Hillsdale, Mich.

REV. A. T. GRAY, Eau Claire, Mich

REV. HIRAM CAMPBELL, Marshall, Mich.

REV. D. A. RICHARDS, Ada, Mich.

S. W. Root, Battle Creek, Mich.

D. H. Rogers, Parma, Mich.

Rev. I. B. Jones, Lowell,

REV. EDWARD HART, Ypsilanti, Mich.

JOHN L. HAIGHT, Washington, N. Y.

REV. CHARLES POWERS, Pent Water.

DR. E. C. ATKINSON, Dover, Iowa. REV. W. H. DECKER, Newburg, N. Y.

REV. E. F. HINKS, Camden, Me.

GILBERT WALKER, Worcester, Mass.

THOMAS CUFF, White Lake, Mich

DR. JAKES CATLIN, Sugar Grove, Pa.

REV. S. B. Noble, Pontiac, Mich. Elder A. Schoeield, Lebanon, N. Y.

CALEB STEELE, North Benton, O.

Roscoe G. Smith, Cornish, Me.

H. B. Muscorr, Dexter, Mich.

JOSEPH GOODRICH, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. JACKSON, Tomah, Wis.

W. B. MUNGER, Hillsdale, Mich.

THOS. F. HICKS, Danville, Ohio.

ROBERT W. CHAPMAN, Elwood, Ills.

REV. L. WILSON, Cynthina, Ind.

JOHN PULTNEY Jr. Stouts P.O. Ohio.

ABRAM FALCONER, Wauscon, Ohio.

CAPT. C. A. HOYT, Perrinville, Mich.

R. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

Retailers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domesti

DRY GOODS

No. 167 Eighth Avenue,
Bet. 18th and 19th Sts. 1st Store from 16th St.

STORMS & FERRIS,

185 WASHINGTON STREET,

Pure Saltpetre, Crude and Refined, for Packers' use

. A. WILLIAMS,)

EZRA WILLIAMSON, Clark P. O. Pa.

C. C. PALMER, Lima, Mich.

HENRY CATLIN, Erie, Pa.

ELIZUR M. LEONARD, Oberlin, Ohio

Rev. John W. Dougherty, North Vernor

DR J. C. NORTON, Volney Centre, N.Y.

REV. MILES FISK, Leoni, Mich.

REA. H. PATRICK, Tamaroa, III.

REV. CHARLES P. GROSVENOR, Canterbury, Ct

REV. D. A. GRAY, Robinson, Mic REV. HENRY JACKSON, East Sagenaw, "

JOHN S. LEWIS, Salem Centre, O.

REV. SILAS DODD, Marion, Iowa.

JOHN BRAZEE, Iowa City, Iowa.

Jacob K. BARTLETT, Bronson.

J. Bollard, Line Mills, Pa.

REV. T. B. McCormick, Princeton, Ind

WILLIAM D. BABBITT, Minneapolis, Mi

J. C. HARRINGTON, Granby Centre, N. Y.

WILLIAM B. ALEXANDER, Centreville, Iowa.

REV. I. L. ADAIR, Leavenworth City, Kan

A. LOCKWOOD, Jonesville, Mich. Rev. H. McKee, Brandon, Wis.

M. BRIGHAM Esq., Toledo, Ohio.

REV. WM. WEBB, Detroit, Mich.

E. R. Hegley, Corydon, Iowa.

N. H. CALLARD,

J. UNDERHILL, Osseo, Mich.

ELISHA GALPIN, Flint, Mich.

T. G. White, Geddes, N. Y.

Austin Castle, Washington, Ill.

ASA WATERS, Union City, Mich.

JOHN N. CLIFFORD, Augusta, Me

SILAS SMITH, West Albany, Vt.

JAMES BOYD, Keene, Ohio.

SAMUEL MATTHEWS, Mahoning, Pa.

WILLIAM A. PLANT, Marcellus, N. Y.

and vicinity.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

THE POSITION AND DUTIES OF THE as a retaliative military necessity. It is admitted, COLORED PEOPLE:

Or the great lessons to be learned from

the late riotous attack upon them in New York.

Notes of a Lecture given in Poughkeepsie, August BY J. W. C. PENNINGTON, D. D.

(Concluded.)

Colonization influences.—Education 5th. We should reconstruct our Union against the insidious influences of colonization. It is a fact, that the time our present troubles began, colored men were very much divided, on the question of our continuance in the country. Hardly any two of our leading men were agreed about bitter spirit had been engendered among us should they use the slaves successfully. All this is to be traced to the insidious influences of colonizationists. It is a fact that, for several scheme of colonization, was sure to be marked; the field. Why is this the case? What are we, Deacon D. W. FRARY, P. M., Sylvania, O. Rev. J. B. Dawson, West Alexander, Pa. and call for action, on the part of our ministers

and teachers, who are in positions of influence. We have no right to leave it to the government hundred thousand of the southern slaves were held | tives. as Presbyterian property. Doubtless the great Let us, then, not flatter ourselves that we shall mass of those are now on the freedman's list; escape. Let us not be decieved by those who for their freed brethren? Is there a single col us, as an integral part of this American nation, sylvania, that has a young man in course of ates, it will be a sad and awful day for us. to the southern field? And echo answers, is there one? Thirty years hard and self-denying labors among the Congregationa! and Presbyterian churches of color, entitles me to speak, at least to them, upon this subject of religious and educational commissions to the South. Those two wealthy bodies have a few semi-mission churches plan for supplying the race with a sufficient numinfluence neutralize their zeal for the advancement of home interests? It is painful to notice, education, are some, who in former years, have, themselves been the recipients of liberal aid, when they were seeking education; and who

now, since they have got into position, seem to be actuated by a jealousy, lest they should encour-I have recently heard of the case of a young man who applied to a colored Presbyterian clergyman for counsel and aid to enable him to obtain an education for the ministry, and was advised to go and join a body where it would require less education to be a minister. The young man was a member of that minister's church, and that church is under the care of one of the wealthiest Presbyteries in the city of New York Now, it is known that that colored minister is strongly under the influence of prominent men of the colonization school. Hence the tree is known by its fruit. It has been a part of the deep laid plan to divide the councils of colored men, and beset the government to unite colonization with emancipation. But God be thanked, that while emancipation is going on well, the unseemly colonization scheme which the President was in duced to hitch on to his plan, has proved a failure.

This fact should open the eyes of colored men who have been deluded by colonization emisaries. About a year and a half ago, an official of the colonization society in New York remarked to ne, with an appearance of satisfaction, that there was no doubt that the government would appropriate a large amount of money for colonization purposes. But as I said, thank God, it has failed It is now evident that the country has no colored men to spare to people foreign countries; and no money to spare for expatriating them. The old colonization scheme has been buried so deep, that a century will not give it a resurrection.

Spirit of patriotism.—Faith in God Lastly, We should remember that emancipation was resorted to, as a purely military necessity imposed upon this Government in the Providence of an alwise God. The President has no alternative but to fall into the powerful current of events which God had put in motion.

This view of the subject is essential to the cultivation of a true and lofty spirit of patriotism. A true patriot must always feel that he owns and contends for property which God gave him, whether it be life, or liberty, or the pursuit of happiness. His greatest strength will be in the firm conviction that God is transacting his business, so to speak; even though he be called to pass through bitter waters of adversity, he feels that God has not undertaken for him in vain.

When the hand of God is with us, we are strong, and when he shows us his will, in regard to our duties, we should be in earnest to do it.

A terrible contingency.

An intelligent view of the history of God's providential dealings with slavery, leaves no room to doubt that its doom is sealed in this country but let us not forget that there is yet a terrible contingency before us. We may have to face, in the field, an army of our own colored brethren of SALT DEALERS, the South! Already it is known that the southern commanders have made use of slaves in battle. And already it is rumored that the Confederate

Government thinks seriously of arming the slaves that from 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 out of the 4,000,-000 of the slaves are yet in the possession of the rebels; of this number they can spare for arms at least 300,000 able bodied men. These men armed and so used, certainly cannot be expected to exercise any more liberty of choice than the poor white union men. So that if those men re- age money, is well enough. But it cannot atone, main beyond our reach, and are armed and commanded by the Confederates to fight us, they will back our murdered dead. It cannot remove the be obliged to do so. If we take them prisoners, insults we feel; and finally, it gives no proof that I suppose they will have to be exchanged as the people have really changed their minds for others. If they desert and come to us, the case the better, towards us.

the meantime, it is impossible to foresee. In my opinion, nothing is more likely to take the matter. Some had squarely gone over to place, under French influence, than this arming of about, watching for the return of absent marked colonization, adopting the views of those who the slaves by the rebels with the promise of freehold that a black man can never be a man, in dom. It would be but a reproduction of the this country. Many angry discussions had taken French plan in St. Domingo in 1794, to be folplace. Old friendships were broken up, and a lowed by the same treachery by the Confederates,

will be different. It is presumed they will do so,

when the opportunity presents itself-but, how

I have no doubt that Louis Napoleon is advising Jeff. Davis to this plan. Every weeks' delay years past, any prominent colored man in the in crushing out this rebellion increases the dancity of New York, who would not cave in, on "the ger that the slaves may be brought into the field colored acr system, and go for some modified against us. I confess I am not of the number of those who covet such an event, with the expectaand special effort made to break him down. This tion that the slaves would come to us en masse. influence has been most deadly. Years will not It is not to be expected that, in the event of the redeem as from its effects. At this moment, rebels arming the slaves they would neglect also while the great and glorious southern field of to present them with every possible allurement usefulness is spreading and widening before us, to fight hard; and at the same time, to surround there is no adequate plan, or movement on foot them with every imaginable obstacle to their among us, for raising up proper agents to occupy desertion. On our side, the only wise and safe course is to press rapidly into the heart of the ministers and teachers, doing? Why is there slave country, and work out the problem of the not some great movement going on, to bring for Proclamation of freedom. We must prove to the ward young men and women of color for the slaves that we have both the will and the power southern field? These questions are to the point, to give effect to the proclamation, and that it is not a mere sound, reaching their ears, upon the wings of the wind. Here is where our danger lies. The President is right. The proclamation entirely, nor to any one denomination of whites, is the word of God's holy Providence, so to speak; to supply this vast field, which is opening before but the great North is slow to repent of slavery. us. Evil always grows out of monopoly. With There is yet a great deal of wicked, angry, and the exception of what the Zion A. M. E., and the unrighteous feeling in the heart of the Northern A. M. E. churches have done in they way of sup- people. It may be that God intends to use the plying ministers and teachers for the South, the sword as a lance to bleed the whole nation, until colored churches North, are doing nothing. she begins to faint, for very loss of blood, and then Some years ago it was found that eighty, or one to swathe up the opened vein, and apply restora-

but what are the northern Presbyterians doing would persuade us that there is any destiny for ored Congregational or Presbyterian Church in separate from the nation, as a whole. If the New England, New York, New Jersey, or Penn-slaves are brought into the field by the Confeder-

Conclusion

We conclude, then, that those who, in the late jots undertook to expel by murder, fire, and perecution, the colored people for the accomplishment, either of sham democratic, or Roman Catholic progandism, have undertaken a heavy and dangerous task, a task in which all the plans and scattered about, in the North—for really not one of them is self-sustaining—but they have no purposes of a just God are against them. And it now remains to be seen whether intelligent colored men among us who have suffered in the late her of instructors in this country. Would not riots will allow the history of that outrageous some of our influential colored men do well to scheme to pass unrecorded. Shall a few thousise an influence with a view to advance this and dollars of relief money, and a few words cause or, will they continue to let the colonization of good counsel, and consolation, be a sufficient inducement to neglect our own history? Remember, that one of the great tests of civilization, is that among the most indifferent to the cause of that a people should be able to record their own annals, by the pens of their own historians.

How does the matter sum up? It sums up thus; for more than a year, the riot spirit had been culminating, before it burst forth. The police authorities were frequently applied to, by respectable colored persons, without being able to obtain any redress when assaulted and abused in the streets. We have sometimes pointed to the aggressors but no arrest have been made. We have appealed to them for protection and apprised there of the fact that we had good reason to believe that a general attack was about to be made upon us, under false pretenses. We have pointed to the street corners, and to the rowdies who stood at them, and in open day light assaulted colored persons, in passing. We have presented proof sufficient to indict houses where rioters assembled. We have named men who hired idle boys to throw stones at colored men, and offered to prove it. The hand of the ruffian has done its work, in sending to the bar of God, a number of swift witnesses against the perpetrators of the deeds of July, 1863. The better class of people of New York city would doubtless feel relief, could these departed spirits be called back to their earthly homes, and their testimony, now recorded on the book of God against the bloody city, be erased. But as now, no power can restore those valuable members of society, so the full history of the riot must stand in all its painful

bearings. The loss of life and property make only a small part of the damage. The breaking up of families; and business relations just beginning to prosper the blasting of hopes just dawning; the loss of precious harvest time which will never again return; the feeling of insecurity engendered; the confidence destroyed; the reaction; and lastly, the gross insult offered to our character as a people, sum up a weight of injury which can only be realized by the most enlightened and sensitive

The injury extends to our churches, schools societies for mutual aid and improvement, as well as to the various branches of industry. And amidst the most honest, trustworthy, useful, laborious, pious, and respected, none have suffered more than the sisters of the laundry. These excellent women are the support of our churches, ministers, and the encouragement of our school teachers. In these worthy women, New York landlords have found their best tenants. Many of them are the only support of orphan children. Many of them, the wives of absent seamen, and some of coasting men, and others who are absent during the week, but spend their Sabbaths in the city. The nature of the business of these women is such, that they are entrusted by their customers with large quantities of valuable clothing, from Monday morning until Saturday evening, when they are expected to return them, to a piece, in perfect order. The attack made upon the houses of the colored people has had the effect to render it extra hazardous to have valuable articles in their houses in trust, as

be looked upon as common plunder. The pretense, therefore, that there was no intention, on the part of the rioters, to injure our women, is false. The severest blow was aimed

anything found in their houses by rioters would

There was not only an attempt to murder. m masse, their only male protectors, but it was the design of the rioters also to render their homes dangerous and insecure, both for life and business For all the purposes, therefore, of social, civil, and religious enjoyment, and right, we hold New York solemnly bound to insure us, as citizens, permanent security in our homes. Relief, and damfully, for evils done by riots. It cannot bring

During the late riots, my wife, and other lone females in the same tenement house, were repeatmuch mischief they may be compelled to do, in edly annoyed and threatened with mob law and violence. When there was not a man about the house, by night or by day, the rioters prowled victims. Failing to secure those, the defenceless women were repeatedly ordered, or mobishly advised to leave the house, and told that they "must not be seen to carry a parcel away in their hands! Such was the treatment which our females received at the hands of the New York mobites, in the absence of their male protectors, which leaves no manner of doubt that a part of the hellish scheme was to mob and otherwise maltreat our romen. Read this, and judge of its design :

"The mob will come to this house, soon. You nigger wenches must leave here, and you mus not carry away a bundle, or anything, with you. Such is a copy of a paper stuck under the door.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

BY GEN. T. PERRONET THOMPSON. ELIOT VALE, Blackheath, London, S. E.

by this time, be settled. Nevertheless there newly settled districts, killed, among many oth if we could. You must let us help to do it in length, John Brown and those who acted wift Yours truly,

The American press, or the portion of it whose exist between the actual position of the two ground railroads' to freedom, he conceived the great liberal governments of the earth, and what idea of carrying out this, which he regarded as it would be in a bypothetic case, which would a sacred work, on a more open, and a larger paniola declared themselves independent, in 1844 not be far to seek, and which there is no doubt scale. He took a farm near Harper's Ferry, under the title of the Dominican Republic. ordent minds on both sides the Atlantic, have contemplated with desire.

The hope of the earnest Anti-Slavery party in England,-for there is one, however kept down and offered to march with a large number of libby the weakness or tergiversation of those who erated men on the road to liberty. But the ought to have led, -- is, that when the impending meeting of Congress lets loose the imprisoned angels, and gives scope for the efforts of pature inherent in popular government, they shall see this parallel presented in the statesmanlike way calculated to produce effect in general with the apparently failed."-T. S. F. R. for December. world, and in particular to meet, counteract, and explode the expectations of the slavery party, which is so strong in England, and by no means confines itself to state-papers or to public speechs, but has taken the more substantial courses of Steam Rams and piracy on the high seas.

The trust then, of the English Anti-Slavery party,-not of that feeble portion who flew in the faces of the Abolitionists and Republicans of America, with a shrick of "Halt!" on the first indications of a movement to "charge," -- betrayers of their paternal fame, for whom our Puritan uncestors would not have failed to light upon the metaphor of "starting aside like a broker bow,"-the trust, not of these, but of the heirs and successors to that ancient spirit which once distinguished England, is that if found accordant with existing feelings in America, the head of the state, in the Annual Message, which will be looked for with interest, wherever the arts of printing and reading have extended, will calm ly, and in that unimpassioned tone which gives curity for strength, lay down the causes which ave led to excitement in America, and given rise to feelings it should be the business of upright statesmen, both sides the Atlantic, to al-

veapon called Parallel. At all events, English friends are earnest with their assurance it is the thing would be found effective in their climates. Ask, with guileless simplicity, what would have been thought in England or in civilized nations enerally, if on the first announcement of a party ready to claim the right of secession for Ireland, its flag had been hailed in America as a belligerent, received into her ports, societies of lords and gentlemen, (No, Senators and Congress men) denominating themselves Irish Recognition Societies, and collecting popular assemblies to support their cause, offices set up in Washing ton and principal cities, with the Irish flag in full display over the door, and Irish manifestoes for sale within, steam rams built without delay and only checked by the government, after all the encouragement given to the movement in its earlier stages, piratical cruising vessels got into full action, and at this moment at work on English commerce, in the bays of Waterford or Dub lin, unmeasured language in Congress, (not by chance declaimers, but by a United States min ister), against a general of the Republic, for doing what no good officer in any service could with decency have omitted. State all these, with the coolness which belongs to truth, and submit to the judgment of the English public,-and of the world's Congress now in practical session, though England does not go there,-whether there are not grounds which place America on a favorable side in the dispute, and give the advantage to her friends and the friends of peace. Give us a good summing-up, and put the world in the jury

Finally, if circumstances prevent this being done with the force which attaches to the words of the Executive of a great nation, may we not feel confident the want will be supplied to the extent of possibility by the exertions of individual advocates? It is a common cause, and the interested in dishonest trade, cannot say to a man, "stand down," in America.

An exchange, recording the fall of a person into a river, says: "It is a wonder he escaped with his life." Prentice says "Wouldn't it have been a still greater wonder if he had escaped without it?"

WHOLE NO. 197.

JOHN BROWN'S SONG. Set to music in England. BY GEN. T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

The great mass of the English people are sound and honest at heart; as they have proved over and over, when time has been given for working on the result. From circumstances of their own, they are perhaps more than ordinarily liable to the invasions of temporary delusions, backed by the strength of a more than ordinarily powerful dishonest party within their bor-

The Englishman is fond of making a family business of what he has to do. He likes to set his little boys and girls on lifting up their voices in the way they should go. And his young men and maidens do not act less cheerfully, for hearing the mutual support which music's art knows how to extract from their different capabilities. In pursuance of this train of thought, the Rev. John Curwen of Plaistow in Essex, the energetic and untiring leader of a reformation in the practice of congregational song virtually founded on reverting to the principles of Guido and the ancients, has started his countless voices in full chorus, with the "John Brown Song," commemorative of the American proto-martyr, whom millions justly regard as no farther from the odor of sanctity, than any of the faithful found, who have laid down their lives to serve mankind.

"Tis to the virtues of such men, man owes, His portion of the good which heaven bestows.

As a christian martyr said, when it was his lot to be ground small by lion's teeth, the sufferers are God's fine wheat, and by its rough handling comes the nourishment of His creatures. In the "Tonic Sol-fa Reporter" for December

s more on the history of John Brown and his Dear Sir :-- The article here forwarded with antecedents, than has been commonly known in he date of 14 Dec., was written in view of the England. "John Brown was one of those free nterest which, in your Principia of 26 Nov., ap- emigrants to Kansas, who went there, with his eared to be attached to the argument from the children and their families, a patriarch of freeparallel supposed. Of course it can express in dom, in order to help to fill that new country ome respects, only the hopes of English friends, with a population who hated slavery. The Probecause much of the matter in suspense, will, slavery ruffians of Missouri carried war into the nust always be opportunities left, where such ers, several of John Brown's sons, upset the bal mmunications may be turned to good. We lot-boxes, and did everything in their power to would oppose the builders of Steam Rams here, prevent Kansas becoming a free state. But a him, triumphed. The majority of freedom loving settlers was so great that, in spite of a Pro-slavery President, Kansas was admitted to the Union without the black stain upon it. After siness it is to take that side, evinces a thor. the emancipation movement, and having been ugh comprehension of the parallel which would long practiced in 'running off' slaves by 'undersought secret interviews with the slaves of the neighborhood, and on a certain day, seized, with a few friends, the railroad station and the armory, slaves distrusted and feared, the authorities brought their troops to the spot, and this wellmeant enterprise, (setting human laws aside for the sake of the divine Law of Liberty-Liberty of manhood to all for whom the Savior died.)

> That is to say, he carried on the war a little onger than the enemy liked, and finally failed. This marching song, with its wild quaint melody, and chorus of Hallelujahs, is evidently the fruit of negro genius. But it is sung with burning enthusiasm by those of the white troops who are most fully charged with anti-slavery entiment; and by the freedmen on the Sea Isl ands, on the banks and Isles of the Mississippi and in the neighborhood of New Orleans, with a deep devotion and joy, such as is seldom experienced on this earth." -- Ib.

Sing, little English girl, sing! You may be person of more importance some day, if things go right. And you do not know what you may ome to, if they are left to themselves.

SPIRIT OF THE WEST.

Our extensive busine correspondence enables is to mark the different | mes of anti-slavery and political sentiment, in different sections of the ountry. The following from a veteran abolition ist and old subscriber, in the West, we publish as characteristic of the "back-woods" settlements, vigorous and racy, full of kindly and even affecionate feeling to our honored Chief Magistrate, yet free to give him quaint admonitions and good

> A Backwoods Song. BY A SOLDIER OF THE WAR OF " 1812."

To Uncle Abe, President of the United States. Good luck to you, brave Uncle Abe, You've done a world, good man, to save us To keep down traitors-bless the poor,

That " Jeff" and " Nick " may not enslave u But know, good man, if you were God, You could not make the wrong be right, sir. Do what you can, say what you please,

You cannot make the black be white, sir.

You know that, though you're wise and great And have the nation at your back, sir, Still God is greater, and will curse The man in power, who leaves the track, sir.

But if you lead us, as you may, The world's award will be "TRUE GREATNESS But mind you, sir, don't serve "Old Nick." Or sad will be your final straitness.

Dear Uncle Abe, we know, full well. That you're a man; so is a "nigger; And if you fail to make him free, You'll one day make a sorry figure. Think what you will, good Uncle Abe.

Of all your armies, fame, and power, But if you leave one slave in bonds, That " THING " may crush you, in an hour. The rights of man are mighty things,

They rise above earth's highest towers-They triumph o'er all human laws, And tread in dust despotic powers. Kind Heaven ordained the civil law,

To keep all men upon a level. And he who tries to rob the poor By law, is meaner than the d-l.

And, sir, when law has failed to right The wrong'd, and men become aspirants. Then God will plead the poor man's cause. And quite destroy such demon tyrants. The rights of any child of man, That labore in a useful station.

CONTINGENT FUND---\$10,000.

The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from the army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand dollars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we fee that there are thousands, who, if they knew it would cheerfully give the moncy to furnish them with the PRINCIPIA. Send in your orders to the

J. W. Alden, Box 4,381, New York.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or address by mail,

J. W. ALDEN, Box 4381, N. Y.

Are worth far more, in sight of Heaven

Than all the laws of any nation. God raised you up, Good Uncle Abe, To play the man, and not King Saul, sir, Then bless the poor, kill proud Agag;

Or, like King Saul, you'll get a fall, sir. Don't use the sword deceitfully, Or curses will on you descend, sir; You have the right and power, then act. Or justice ne'er will you defend, sir.

And come what will, dear Uncle Abe, Fill all your place, give each his rights, sir Then with no flattery, all will say, "You shine among the brightest lights, sir."

SAN DOMINGO.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Dec. 24, 1863.

(From the Daily Chronicle, Eng.)

Few places in the world have undergone more vicissitudes of fortune than Hispaniola, or Little Spain, one of the Great Antilles, or larger islands, of the West Indian archipelago. Transformed into a colony of Spain, soon after its discovery by Columbus in 1493, it subsequently became, upon being converted into a desert by the tyranny of its European masters, the stronghold of the scourges of the sea. Fearing the vengeance of the Spaniards, the buccaneers at length submitted themselves to Louis XIV., and the western districts of the island became in this way a possession of France. At the beginning of the present cenary, Touissant L'Ouverture succeeded in expelling the French and inaugurating a black republic. Although the patriot was treacherously delivered over to the power of Bonaparte, the negroes ral-lied under Dessalines, when the French were again expelled, and the republic of Hayti was established. At the death of Dessalines, who was murdered because of his over-ambition, the republic was split up into two republics-a negro re public under Christophe occupying the northern coast, and a mulatto republic, under l'etion taking possession of the plains about the Bay of Gonaves. The usual result followed. The two bantam redeclaring war upon each other, on the most frive-lous pretences. In this way matters continued until 1820, when Christophe having killed himself to avoid being killed by his subjects, the two re-public were united under Boyer who had assum-

ed t' Government at the death f Petion, seven rea stefore. In the meantime, the Spanish, or eastern, portion of the island had been ceded to France, and re-occupied by the Spaniards in 1808. In the following year, it threw off the yoke of Spain, and remained in an unsettled state until it was subjected in 1822 to the authority of Boyer, who thus became ruler of the whole island. Twenty-two years later another remarkable change occurred in the island. Taking advantage Government, the inhabitants of Spanish His

ecognised by Great Britain in 1850, by Spain in 1855, and subsequently by most of the other Pow ers. About three years ago, however, the Repubact of treachery which has never been conde rotest and which undoubtedly is the cause of he insurrection which is at the present time aging throughout one half of the island. Three ears ago. Santana, by force and stratagem found ninican Republic. He was extremely unpopular and only contrived to keep his seat, by the most unscrupulous tyranny. After banishing his political antagonists, in order to secure his power, and to review himself of his pecuniary embarrassnents, he eventually sold the country and people Spain. "To the astonishment of the inhabi

ants generally, the news arrived, one spring day

in 1861 that the Republic was a Republic no longer, having been made over to Queen Isabella ment, by an 'Act' bearing date the 10th of March 1861.' The Dominicans—poor, simple people fondly imagined that the eminently Christian and onstitutional Government of Spain would repudiate with indignation so infamous a bargain They could not believe it possible that the Queen would condescend to purchase land from one who had no title to sell, or to be a party to a covenant which implied no obligations. They were, how-ever, mistaken. Despite the friendly warnings of our own Government, despite the remonstrances of the Government of Hayti-who had never recognised the independence of St. Domingo, and who consequently claimed the sovereignty of the whole island—and despite the objections urged by the people of the neighboring island of Jamaica, the declaration of annexation was publicly read on the fifth of April, in the great square of the city of St. Domingo. It was a somewhat ominous circumstance, that at the preclamation of the Act the audience which assembled on the occasion, with the exception of a few civic dignataries, was exclusively composed of strangers and Spanish troops. Indeed, at the very moment, province after province was rising in insurrection. gaols were crowded with captives who had not been able to gain the frontier of Hayti. The whole territory was put under martial law, and a system of extermination was begun. A score of the lead before a court martial, and in another town lifteen were shot before the eyes of the people, for opposing annexation. Wherever Santana and hi friends proceeded, patriots were arrested by hundreds and executed by dozens. " The soldiers had orders to fire upon every group of more than two persons after sunset; and, in their turn, the so! ers were shot down, all over the country, when they appeared unsupported by numbers." While deploring the butcheries alleged to have been committed by the rebels in the present outbreak, we must not forget who first set the example. It would have been a graceful act of concession it Spain, seeing how resolutely the negroes were determined to oppose the annexation, had abandoned the nefarious project. She had been told, before proceeding to extremities, that the colony would require not less than 20,000 Spanish soldiers for the preservation of public tranquility, and at least ten years to become an orderly and contented part of the empire of Spain. Yet, in the teeth of events which went directly to confirm the truth of these impressions, the Spaniards con-tinued the work of devastation. But retribution was at hand. The summer heats came, and the native leaders crossing into the friendly territory of Hayti, committed their cause to the deathdealing effects of the climate. The foreign troops sickened and died by hundreds, and the destroying angel struck down the officers by scores. In the midst of the panic the suspicion gained ground that the wells were poisoned, and the hate with which the blacks were regarded by their European foes deepened into mania. Foiled at St. Demingo, Spain next turned upon the Government of Playti, whom she accused of aiding and abetting the insurrection, and it was only by the determined conduct of the British and American consuls tha the city of Port-au-Prince was saved from being bombarded within forty-eight hours.

At the end of 1861 Spain was announcing her intention to the Dominicans of not being satisfied short of the annexation of the whole island. At the end of 1863 we find her engaged in a life and death struggle in order to retain a footing in the eastern corner of the island. All the troops which she has been able to despatch from Porto Rico. Havana, and Cuba, have not enabled her to withstand the ardour of the native troops or arrest the progress of the insurrection. The Government of Madrid have wantonly irritated the feelings of the populace, by retaining General Santana at the head of the Spanish forces, the very man by whose duplicity the insurrectionary moveme Spain, as well as a desire to wreak summary vengeance upon the creatures who betrayed them,

makes the patriotic forces well nigh invincible | Porta Plata and Santiago have been destroyed by the insurgents; Porto Rico and Havana have the insurgents; Porto Rico and Havana have been denuded of troops; the forces under Santana are in a demoralized condition, the Creoles making common cause with the rebels, and the capital city of San Domingo is virtually in the possession of the native forces. Such is, in brief, the sub-stance of the latest advices from the West Indies. The cause which Spain is supporting in the present war is utterly indefensible, and as she can no longer be ignorant of the hostile feelings of the Dominicans, the best policy she could pursue would be to abandon the island altogether. If, however, she persists in intruding herself where she can only hope to rule by force, she must make up her mind to lose the sympathies of Europe and to provoke endless reprisals.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trystees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street. New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an on portunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing i this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Al den, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

> GEO. B. CHEEVER, WILLIAM GOODELL, J. W. ALDEN, S. S. JOCELYN. EDWARD GILBERT,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRINCIPIA.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Principia Association, the Publisher was author ized to enlarge the PRINCIPIA, as soon as the balance of five thousand dollars of the stock shall have been subscribed, and a sufficient amount o advertising patronage secured, to make it safe to incur the additional expense. Or canvassing and local agents are requested to make thorough work in their respective localities, and report to the undersigned, within thirty days from this date. The price of the enlarged paper wil be the same, viz. \$2.00 in advance, to all subscribers receiving it by mail, and 50 cts. addition for delivery in the cities.

J. W. Alden Publisher, and Treas'r of Prin. Asso

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS. The Principia is a weekly newspape published at 104 William St. N. Y. It is so to be enlarged to the size of the Independent

and will be sent to subscribers at two dollars a year in advance, the same as now. In discussing principles and measures, it digs down to a firm foundation, as its name indicates. Its religion rests upon the Bible and its politics upon the same religion, and the constitution as our fathers framed it, and not as the slave holders construe it. It reviews the false position of friends and foes with equal courtesy, faithfulness and inde-It challenges the world to controve its positions, and no one can thoroughly post

Address the publisher, J. W. Alden. Box 4381, New York. Any of our exchanges who will give the above three insertions, shall be entitled to the same amount of advertising in the Principia.

J. W. Alden Publisher.

THE YEAR, 1861.

Its starting point-its opportunities -its dutie -its dangers, and its prospects.

In our last issue, we discussed "THE PAST YEA -its Deliverances-its Revelations-and its Lessons." In the light of that record, and of the President's recent Message and Proclamation of Amnesty, we come now to consider the future.

1. Our starting point.

at the commencement of this present year, unquestionably far in advance of a year ago, as will have been seen by our last week's review. The policy of Emancipation has now the hearty endorsement of the loyal free states, and must b carried forward, unless we would relinquish all our advantages, and, with the staff in our own hands, succumb to the enemy. Our Military successes, our new military resources in the enlistment of colored soldiers, the general and growing popularity of the measure, the triumph achieved over the great July conspiracy, its attes tation by the November elections, the defeat of Foreign Intervention, the despondency of the rebels and of their sympathizers, the discussions of "reconstruction" and of the Constitution, the growth of abolitionism in the border slave States, its appearance in the rebel States, the creation of a growing population of newly made freedmen, and the outburst of northern sympathy and benevolent enterprize in their behalf-these are among the outstanding and unmistakable signs of progress during the past year, constituting, consequently, the stakes and land-marks of our present standing-point, our post of occupation for future

II. Our new opportunities

are equally evident, and are, by the same great facts, ascertained and defined. Each one of the enumerated victories of the past year, are to be regarded as affording new opportunities for similar directions.

If a partial emancipation, on paper, feebly if at all enforced, has brought with it such benefits, what an opportunity is thus presented for securing tenfold benefits, by a complete and universal emancipation, vigorously enforced, by commanders who have a heart for the work! If these benefits have come-as they certainly havethrough the petitions and earnest entreaties of friends of freedom, what an opportunity and what encouragement are now afforded to them for renewing and redoubling their petitions and entreaties, now that they can confidently point to the benefits of even a partial compliance with their former petitions! So also of influences, efforts, and assistance, for promoting the enlistment of colored soldiers. So also of efforts for diffusing among all classes of citizens, particularly in the ments that have been instrumental in producing such wonderful changes of sentiment during the past year. Never has there been a time, since the commencement of the anti-slavery agitation, above thirty years ago, in which there has been opened so wide a door for the propogation and advocacy of our principles, and measures; never were they so eagerly read and heard, never before were they so readily received. Access is now to be gained, where no entrance could have

been had, a short time since. The Government, the President, the Congress, the Commanders of our Armies have opportunities now, that they did not consider to be afforded to them a year ago. They are now relieved from the fear that vigorous anti-slavery measures would disgust and repel the masses of the loyal people, and the hopes of 1863, in the grave of 1864.

and give the pro-slavery copperhead politicians an advantage over them. Even Gov. Seymour. in his late Message to the New York Legislature, admits that the acts of the President which he (the Governor) denounces-the Emancipation proclamation, the martial law, the military arrests, the suspension of the habeas corpus, "the President's right to do acts beyond his civil jurisdiction, and beyond the legislative power of Congress, by virtue of his position, as Commander-inof Congress, and by a large share of the people of

It searcely needs to be remarked-certainly, it its relief from the apprehension of unfriendly intinction of its guilty cause :- opportunities not to great unfaithfulness to their high and important | judgments.

must be regarded as being commensurate with Government are even still in danger of being our opportunities. We might run over again, the made the victims. A year ago, the proclamation entire catalogue of the successes and deliverances of freedom was derided, because, it was said, the of the past year, with the corresponding oppor- rebels held possession of the slave region, and we unities of the present, and infer from each and had no military power to enforce it. Our militaall of them, the distinctive duties of the year ry successes in 1863 have been such that Gov. 1864-duties resting upon the Government, the Seymour, in his Message, denounces the enforce People, and especially upon that progressive, ment of the Proclamation, on the ground that its earnest, well informed portion of the people- original pretext, the "military necessity" no (heretofore derided as "radicals," and as "fanat- longer exists! Whether successful or unsuccess ics") to whose instrumentality, under God, every ful, therefore, we are to be held perpetually unefficient measure for suppressing the rebellion and and its cause is indebted for its initiation; duties and its Government can be imbued with the prinrequiring to be more vigorously discharged by ciples and the spirit of radical abolitionism. them than ever, in order to turn the successes of the year 1863, to any permanent and adequate acto prevent their being wrested from us.

Things that must be done.

1. There must be a proclamation of immediate and unconditional liberation to every slave in the land. This must be done, either by Proclamation of the President, or by the Act of Congress, or by

2. Slaveholding, now, and henceforth, forever within the bounds of this republic, its States, Territories and dependencies, must be rigorously prohibited, under the same righteous penalties that have been enacted against the slave trade; and all acts conflicting therewith, or in any manner favoring slavery, must be repealed.

3. None of the revolted states must be received back into the Union, or Senators or Representatives received into Congress from them, without their hearty recognition of the preceeding meas-

4. The colored people, whether now in bondage or enjoying nominal and partial freedom, must be declared and held to be citizens of the United States, precisely on an equality with white citizens, and all conflicting provisions or usages must be abolished.

5. White and colored citizens must be held de clared to be equal in the eye of the law, entitled to equal rights and privileges, subject to the same burdens, and under the same restraints, liabilities, cial decisions, no distinction must be allowed to himself in newspaper literature without the be made between them. There must be no legislation for black men, or for white men, but only This principle must be carried out in the army,

without equivocation and without compromise. Accordingly. 6. Colored men, on the same conditions and un-

der the same regulations with white men, the same bounty, the same pay, the same accomm dations, the same supplies, the same protection, must be received into the army, as volunteers, or enrolled by draft or conscription.

7. Proclamation of all this must be so made and circulated as to carry the knowledge of it, if possible, into every negro cabin and to every plantation in the slave States.

8. Officers in the Army and Navy must be required, not only to submit to this, but to be active and faithful in carrying it into effect, on penalty of being deprived of their offices, and dismissed, in disgrace, from the army.

8. Benevolent citizens, Christians, churches, Missionary, Education, Bible and Tract Societies, Freedmen's Aid Societies, &c., should greatly extend and increase their efforts for the aid, education, enlightenment and religious instruction of the liberated slaves. In this they should be encouraged and protected by the Government, yet so as not to supercede or control the free exercise of their original rights, either as men, as citizens, or as christians.

Such are the outlines of some of the tasks devolving upon us, in the year 1864.

Dangers.

1. There is danger that these measures will be so opposed as to prevent their adoption. And this danger arises, chiefly, if not wholly, from the

danger next to be mentioned, namely, 2. There is danger that abolitionists, anti slavery men, philanthropists, christians, and ministers of the gospel, will too readily allow themselves to conclude that because the Government has taken the matter in hand, the whole thing may be safely entrusted to their keeping, and we may throw off all our responsibilities upon them.

The fallacy of such conclusions is evident from the history of the past, which shows that Government will not take a single step in advance of the people, nor farther that it is impelled by earnest petition and entreaty. "I am the servant of the pushing our future achievements in the same and people" said President Lincoln, more than a year ago: " If the people desire emancipation, I suppose they will let me know it, and then I shall comply with their wishes." How are the people to tell the President their wishes, but by either votes or petitions? And how are such petitions to be procured and forwarded, without patient. zealous, incessant labor? And-reader!-who, in your neighborhood, will do it, if you do not set the example?

4. There is danger that some scheme of aprenticeship-such as that adopted but repudiated in Jamaica-may defeat, delay, or greatly impede and embarrass the progress of the country toward peace, unity, and freedom. There is danger that, even from the best of motives, and under the mistake of negro incompetency for self-direction, some scheme of military supervision and laration, as is expressed by the New York army, the information, the facts, and the argu- protecting the negro's right to self-management, will take away from him that right, and subject him to the domination of the white man. Even the otherwise admirable Order No. 46, of Gen. Butler, demands close scrutiny in this particular.

> 4. There is danger that some scheme of gradualism, postponent, or compromise, may succeed. which might protract the struggle to another generation, and give the slave power another chance to revive.

> 5. There is danger that the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, if not check-mated by some action of Congress, will facilitate the reception into Congress, from slave States, of a pro-slavery representation and influence that -in connection with the Northern pro-slavery Democracy-will undo all that has been done, and bury the labors

6. There is danger-nay, there is almost the certainty, that if a leaven of slavery survives the war, and is admitted into the re-constructed Union, the result will be another reign of the Slave Power, or another rebellion, and another war, more disastrous than the present. This danger will not be over, while there remains a single slave, or a single slaveholder, in the nation.

7. There is danger that these calamities may come upon us, because there is danger that the Chief, are assumptions sustained by both Houses gross errors and delusions of the past, and which still becloud the vision of our people and our the country." The Administration, thus certified, rulers, will not be thoroughly and seasonably by its enemies, of the popularity of its most dispelled-such as the delusion of "State rights" stringent and radical measures, may be relieved to enslave "the people of the United States"-the from any future timidity on that score. The Ad- delusion that the people and Government of the ministration evidently gains credit and support United States have no constitutional right or from the people, precisely in proportion to its means of protection against such "State rights" clearly defined and efficient antagonism to the nor against enslavers-the delusion that there policy and views of Gov. Seymour, and this by can be maintained and perpetuated a civil Gov ernment that has not the authority or that does not discharge the duty of protecting all its subneeds not to be argued-that the Military and jects from whom it claims allegiance-the delu-Naval successes of the Government, the past year, sion that Divine Providence, in modern times more than in ancient times, will bless and prosper terference from abroad, as well as from embar- such a people and government-the delusion, in rassing opposition and disloyal conspiracy at other words-that Jehovah has abdicated his some, afford it new and inestimable opportunities | throne, as the righteous ruler and judge of the for a vigorous prosecution of the war, by the ex- nations, and that, without national repentance for national sins his favor can be secured by a nation be neglected or but feebly improved, without whose transgressions have drawn down national

There seems no end to the delusions, the false hoods, the impieties, of which the Nation and the

Other dangers and difficulties might be speci fied, but these are among the principal ones, ount-nay, to secure them from forfeiture, and which, if averted or surmounted, will be likely to be accompanied with the disposal of all the

Our prospects.

In the light of the preceeding suggestions, th prospects of the year 1864 may be estimated and inticipated. Our prospects are not merely cheering, but glorious, provided only that we will worthily occupy our standing-point, wisely improve our opportunities, faithfully discharge our duties, manfully and heroically grapple with and surmount our dangers and difficulties. Let our rulers do this, let our people do this, let radical aboitionists, (who move the people and through them, their rulers; do this, and we have no more fears for the overthrow of slavery and the slaveholder's rebellion, in the year 1864, than we have for the opening of our northern rivers and canals for navigation, and the clothing of the trees with oliage and the fields with verdure, next spring.

If these results are not realized, it will be be cause our rulers, our President, his Cabinet, our Senators, our Representatives, or our command ers, fail of their respective duties. If these fail it will be because the people fail. If the people fail, it will be because radical reformers, (who must continue to be, what they have been, the pioneers of the entire movement for national deliverance from the slave power, fail of discharging their duties, their grand duty of enlightening people of Stamford would prove such fools.—

Stamford (Eng.) Mercury. the prople.

not now withdraw his aid, and suffer their thirty years' work to prove a failure.

THE PRESENT UNITED STATES. Is it the United States of the Revolution ?

It is not often that the Northern opposers of he anti-slavery construction of the Constitution have the frankness and courage to array th Constitution directly against the Declaration of Independence and its self-evident truths, as selfonsistency would require them to do. The New York World, however, has been goaded up to the sticking point. It quotes President Lincoln as having said, in his late speech at Gettysburg: "Four score and seven years ago, our Father

brought forth upon this continent, a new nation conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the propo sition that all men are created equal. To which the editor of the World responds :

Now, the Constitution merely does not say one ord about equal rights, but expressly admits the dea of the inequality of human rights.

The Declaration of Independence announo the world, not that "our fathers had brough orth a new nation," but that the thirteen cole had declared themselves free, sovereign, an ndependent states. By the treaty of peace Great Britain acknowledged, not a "new natio but the sovereignty of Massachusetts, New York, &c., name by name, State by State.

prrect as it is incorrect, that fact would avail im nothing.

This United States is not the United States

hich fought the War of Independence. This United States is the result of the ratifica n of a compact known as the Constitution, by leven states originally, and such as have acce

Truly, This "United States would not b the United States which fought the War of In dependence," if the pro-slavery construction of the Constitution were to prevail! Fearfully near to the precipice of becoming another United States have we, in truth, become, by listening to such expositions of "the supreme law of the land," and nothing can save us, but a return to "the Constitution as it is." The New York World, for making the above

bold and reckless assertion, will extensively if not generally, among loyal men, be ranked among he Southern rebels who denied the self-evident truths of the Declaration, while claiming slavery as a Constitutional right, and who finally rebelled against the Constitution in defence of slavery, and against the Declaration. And who can say that the classification of the World with the rebe slave-mongers, would be unjust?

But what shall we say of the wisdom and constency of those loyal men, anti-slavery men armed to the teeth against the pro-slavery re ellion, and adhering to the Constitution, who, while lauding the Declaration of Independence and its self-evident truths, consent to a construction of the Constitution which brings it into as implete an antagonism to the self-evident Dec protection will be resorted to, which, instead of World? Is there not a screw loose, in their ogic, somewhere?

> Look at the dilemma. The Constitution eith er harmonizes with the Declaration of Indepen dence or it does not. If it does, then it does not tolerate slavery, but forbids it, and authorizes and demands its extinction. If the Constitution does not harmonize with the Declaration. then the New York World is correct in prononneing them antagonistic to each other, and the U.S. Christian Commission.] in affirming that the United States under the Constitution, is not the United States of the War

of the Revolution. Mr. Madison, however, in the Federalist, affirms their identity, and insists that "the Republican second paragraph, as follows:

whether the general form and aspect of the gov-ernment be strictly republican? It is evident that no other form would be reconcilable with the genius of the people of America; with the fun-damental principles of the revolution; or with the honorable determination which animates every votary of freedom, to rest all our political experiments upon the capacity of MANKIND for self-government. If the plan of the Convention, therefore, be found to depart from the republican character, its advocates must abandon it, as

It is well known, and is evident from the aricle from which we have here quoted, that the draft of the Constitution which had been presented, had been criticised, as not being sufficiently republican. Mr. Madison wrote this article for the express purpose of meeting that objection. For this purpose, he begins by coneding, distinctly, as will be seen in the above xtract, that in order to be republican, it, the onstitution, must harmonize with "the fundamental principles of the revolution," which everybody knows are enunciated in the Declaration of ndependence, affirming that "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain nalienable rights, among which are life, liberty nd the pursuit of happiness." Mr. Madison ays further, that if the Constitution "departs" om this character, "its advocates must abandon t, as no longer defensible."

In other words, if Mr. Madison could not con vince the people of the United States, that the onstitution was in accordance with the fundamental principles of the War of the Revolution, he could not expect that they would adopt it, for their form of government.

We put this testimony of Mr. Madison, against he opposite affirmations of the New York World, well satisfied that the people of the present United States will expect their President, their Sen ators, and their Representatives, to maintain their claim to be identified with the United States for which their fathers fought the War of the Revolution.

A JEREMY DIDDLER.

Stamford market was on Friday last visited by one of those scheming individuals who obtain a living by their own audacity and the stupidity of thers. Persons are often duped and swindled in most extraordinary ways, but never before has so barefaced a trick been heard of in Stamford as he one practiced on the gobemouches on last market day. The fellow, who possessed the "gift of the gab" to perfection, with the greatest angfroid commenced his harangue by telling the systanders he had visited the town for the exress purpose of deceiving whoever he could, and wished to see whether the Stamfordians 863 were greater dolts than their ancestors in the ourteenth century. He then proceeded to sell me or two sovereigns for 19s., and a few shilings for 10d. each. He afterwards pulled a bair om his head, and asked if any one would give im 6d. for it. A person in the crowd ventured to buy it, and the man presented the purchaser tion. with a shilling. Having by these means and the distribution of some pence, and a great deal of talk, raised the expectations and good humor of the crowd, he thought it time to begin business cipia. on his own account. He purchased about twentyfive matches for 6d, and offered them for sale at Is each. The lookers on, no doubt thinking he was about to perform the same liberal act as in the case of the hair, eagerly clamored for the matches, and in a very few minutes twenty were ed of. The man then asked if they were all satisfied with their bargain. One individual said he was not, and the fellow answered: "Then you'll get nothing." Turning to the others he asked if they were satisfied? "Yes," was the immediate reply. "Then so am I," was the re-joinder; and throwing a few coppers among the owd to clear the way, he walked to the railway tion a gainer of 15s, or 16s, by his "deception. He said, at the station, he scarcely expected the

The world is full of Jeremy Diddlers, and all because we trust in God, who has inspired, guid- the world-we are almost tempted to add, is one Jehovah has triumphed! his people are free! ed and succeeded the great movement, for more vast Stamford. In political life, at least, the game Mary Norris, whom Gen. Lee caused to be than thirty years past, and who, we trust, will works to perfection, and almost everybody is whipped, in a barn, was present, having "A of the "gift of the gab" by which these operations ry, "Give me LIBERTY, or give me DEATH!" are managed. We have known an operator to get a gubernatorial chair for a hair of his head. a senatorship for a box of matches, and step on to Arlington Heights, Va., Jan. 6th, 1864. the Presidential railway, by distributing what was of less intrinsic value than a few coppers. We could write the history of a great nation, deeming itself the most enlightened on earth, that was swindled out of three thousand millions of dollars in this very way, in addition to the sacrifice of half a million of precious lives, yet singing hosannahs to their Jeremy Diddlers, all the while!

"I WAS WRONG." As I was coming to my office a few days ce, I overtook an aged minister of one of the ity churches; and, as I had been accustomed do for the past five and thirty years, proffered im the usual salutations, but with more cordiality than when he opposed the anti-slavery en-terprise, and took part with the southern poron of the Church in its opposition to the increasing free sentiment of the North. We spoke of the state of the country, the apostacy of the Southern ministers, and the prospect before us. He said, "we shall have no peace while slavery exists; it is impossible for freedom and slavery to exist in the same country." I reminded him that President Lincoln, before his election, had attered a similar sentiment, and expressed my ov to hear such remarks from him, remarking I was especially glad that since the begining of the rebellion he had uttered most loyal entiments, and taken decided ground in favor universal freedom. It was not always so, I added; at the beginning of the anti-slavery eforts, and long afterwards, you exerted your inwhich makes me the more rejoiced that now you feel and speak as we have done. He plied, emphatically, I was wrong. Such a hearty and magnanimous avowal by a man of his years and position, was highly gratifying to me, s the knowledge of it will be to thousands who read these lines. The venerable minister alluded to, is the Rev

Gardiner Spring, D. D. Before parting, he spoke with much satisfaction, of the scathing reply of the Scotch clergy to the "Address to Christians ssued by "the clergy of the Confederate States of America;" and of his astonishment that so many ministers of the South should prove so disloyal to Christ and the Government. What marvellous revolutions are taking place as results of the great conflict in which the country s engaged !- I.. T. Independent. We record the above as being almost the only

lefinite expression of anything from the conser vative class of clergy that have heretofore oposed abolitionism, that looks like a frank and nanly acknowledgment of their great error. We ope to see others following the example of Dr. Spring. We gladly hail it as an indication that slavery is about to be overthrown, when it begins to lose the support of the leading clergy of our great cities.

For the Principia. FROM VIRGINIA.

The writer of the following is from New England, and is on a mission south, in behalf of

Mr. Editor :- As you requested me to write you from the camp, I send you a rambling

On arriving at Washington, on the 24th inst.,

front," lest the man of sixty-five summers would faint on the field. It was finally concluded that they sent me. I have been out on an exploring tour, five miles N. E. of this, returning last night. The result is, that I am packed, ready to take up quarters in that locality, where, clustered in and around that gentle elevation, are some six or eight thousand troops. It is the best camping ground I have seen this side the Rappahannock. They have not yet completed their quarters, but will have done so, in a few days. They

stone and mortar being on the ground. The only clergyman in this camp is Rev. John Cowan, from London. Mr. C. was at the Crime an war, a missionary among the Irish, in the great revival, a few years since, and is a man calculated to win the confidence of both officers

are of split oak logs, with stone chimneys. The

On reading that the President had said he would "restore the Union with slavery," if he could do so, he said "Away with both the Constitution, and the Union." Subsequently, on learning that the President had issued his Emancipation Proclamation, his wife said to him. "John, you must go and cast in your mite to assist them in this good work." Consequently, in the month of February last, he left his quiet home in London, his wife and two children, to aid us in the great work of emancipation.

This man is now giving his services to the Christian Commission, without compensation or the commission of Chaplain.

A good lady in New York, has given a library of 500 volumes for a soldier's library; and the Commission promise to furnish him a double tent for the library, and for religious meetings. I have spent a night with him, and have been led to think of the friendship between David and Jonathan. The present arrangement is, that I am to be his armor-bearer in that camp.

Mr. C. had taken it for granted that the South ern interpretation of the Constitution was the true one : and he knew nothing of the political parties of the United States, nor of the men that have been counted giants in the land. At his request, I expounded to him, in order, the course of the two old parties of Whig and Democrat; also the whole abolition movement for the last that have taken place, down to the formation of es and arms. the Republican organization, which resulted in the election of our President, Mr. Lincoln.

I have never seen an educated and telligent man so filled with horror, as was Mr. "Turn thee vet again, and I will show you greater abominations than these."

I have promised him the "National Charters." as he told me he had never read our Constitu-

Charters" one copy, and don't forget the Prin-Your brother. PHINEAS FIELD.

For The Principia. CHRISTMAS DOINGS AT THE AR-LINGTON ROUSE.

Messrs. Editors :- On Friday evening, Dec. 25th, 1863, a scene was witnessed at the Arlington House, which all the newspapers in the United States should notice. Miss Ella Burk delighted us by the singing and recitations of her colored pupils. Ella's mother was a slave on the Arlington estate. Ella was educated in wish to lead no better men into battle; that he sung, most vigorously,

"Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egpt's dark sea. satisfied with their bargain." The operator Merry Christmas," while the General himself, dare within my own experience, may be properly gives the dear people a penny worth of what they not let his rebel head be seen in the mansion are looking after, gets from them a dollar in which he once inhabited, nor "in the region return, and makes them believe they have gained round about." C. B. Webster, of Norwich, Ct. half a loaf which is better than no bread," and Dr. Garland, of Concord, N. H., surgeons at that they are in a fair way of getting as much more. Freedman's village, were truly eloquent. They out. Only thirty-five-and those foot-sore and The exhortation to vote for "the least of two will not be offended, if I record, that a juvenile evils" or the "more favorable party or candi- orator, a brother of the teacher, brought forth date of the two"-with the assurance that "if you the most earnest expression of applause, when don't take that you'll get nothing "-is a specimen | he exclaimed, in the language of Patrick Hen-

Yours, J. R. J. Missionary of the A. M. Asso

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

The New York World, Herald, and other Cop perhead papers, are making a great fuss and oise about restoring the Union with the "Constitution as it is;" just as if some body, or some party, were for having the Constitution ignored or set aside.

"The Constitution as it is," is just what we want; with its great provisions for freedom and justice enforced, and not left, as they have hitherto been, a dead letter. When the revolutionary fathers framed the Constitution, they put it into the hands of slave owners to be enforced. but who, instead of enforcing it for freedom and to the destruction of the slave system, put it into its coffin, screwed down the lid, and buried it out of sight whilst on its grave, they bought and sold their chattels, and flogged them to their heart's content, shouting, the Constitution, the Constitution! Just as if that document sanctioned all their barbarities. Let us then have the "Constitution as it is." Up with it, out of its grave, and let it no longer be a dead in freedom and justice be heard. Let Congress pass laws for carrying out its provisions for freedom-forbidding any person to be deprived of his liberty, without due process of law, and nce against us and the cause we advocated; inflicting suitable penalties on all who pretend to hold human beings as chattels. Where slaveholding is made a felony, slavery will soon cease

The New Englander, for January, 1864 Contents. "Of the Distinction between Natural and Political Rights," by Rev. Prof. George P. Fisher, Yale College; "The Kurdish Tribes of Western Asia," by Rev. William Clark, formerly hroughout the World," in defense of slavery, Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.; "By what Religious Services, and by How Many, can a Pas- bile. tor best serve his People on the Sabbath ?" by Rev. M. K. Whittlesey, Ottawa, Ill.; "English Cathedrals," by Rev, Prof. James M. Hoppin, Yale College; "Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle," by Rev. Archibald Geikie, Colebrook, Conn.; "The Conflict with Skepticism and Unbelief; First Article: the Questions at Issue," by Rev. Prof. George P. Fisher, Yale College; "Relations of Separate States to General Justice,"by Rev. Presi a Union officer captured and hung by the rebels dent T. D. Woolsey, Yale College; "Review of a New Work by the Author of Thorndale," by Rev. Prof. Noah Porter, Yale College; "A Letter from Mr. Herbert Spencer," London, England; No tices of New Books.

Cheap coal for the Poor.-It is gratifying to learn that measures have been taken to supply coal for the poor of our city at reduced | that have remained there, have taken the oath of prices. A Committee has been formed called allegiance, and are loyal. "The Eastern Star Coal Committee," 268 Greenwich St., N. Y., consisting of Walter H. Shupe, Wm. F. Dubois, Thos. R. Ackland, H. Lassing, G. Colton, S. Arbuthnot, for the purpose of facilwhich is now turnished them for the purpose, their heads, and he at last got safely into Port I was informed that Camp Convalescent, or, as by Eugene Underhill, coal dealer, 178 Perry in Washington three days, laboring in the camps | been obliged to pay 16 cents, just double the ment. Nearly enough are enrolled to enable the

"The first question that presents itself is, in that vicinity; they fearing to send me to "the price! It is to be hoped that the same measure | State to return to the Union under the President's may be extended to every part of New York and Proclamation. Brooklyn. The Committee has published a no-"the old war-horse" was needed in front, so here tice of the above, appending a statement of a gentleman who has lately visited the coal re-gions of Pennsylvania, who says that when coal well on the 3d, and the Morning Star on the 9th. was selling in New York at \$10 per ton, it could be bought at the mines at \$1.50 per single ton, or \$1.40 by the quantity, the same as when it rains. The vessels are unable to load or discharge but for a short space at a time.

We are also glad to see that a movement is made in Congress for repealing or reducing the 6th states that Gen. Kirby Smith commands the duties on foreign coal, and also on paper. It is entire Rebel force, west of the Mississippi riv. high time that the speculations on those articles er, with his headquarters at Camden. His forces

were terminated.

ectures on the Holy War will be delivered in attack in force before its garrison was re-enthe Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, on successive Sabbath evenings, at half-past seven o'clock. The first lecture of the course will be delivered on Sabbath evening next.

THE NEWS.

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

The armies are doing little else than ma king themselves comfortable during this exceedingly cold weather, while waiting for a more convenient season." Recruiting seems to be going on quite as favorably as could be expected Alarge number of veterans have re-enlisted, Vermont and Rhode Island have already exceeded their quota. New York is also doing quite well, especially in raising colored troops. A regiment-the 20th U. S. Colored Volunteerswas raised in four weeks, and another is rapidly

Gen. Butler's Department.-Gen. Buter's men keep warm without difficulty. Expeditions and reconnoissances are frequent, and successful. A recent expedition under Col. McChesney of the First North Carolina, which left Newberne on the 30th for Greenville, met the enemy near Washington, N. C., to the surprise of both parties. The enemy was routed, with the loss of six killed, including a Lieutenthirty years; and the divisions and subdivisions and, and ten prisoners. We also took some hors-

The N. Y. Times correspondent gives an exceedingly interesting detailed account of an invasion of North Carolina, by Col. Wild, in which the colored troops covered themselves with C. while I said, in the language of inspiration, glory. The expedition was planned with the intention of clearing the country of guerillas, and emancipating slaves for the purpose of forming colored regiments; both which objects were successfully accomplished. Between 2,000 and 3,000 slaves were released from bondage, horses, Now brother, send me for him, "Our National oxen, and mules taken, and several guerrilla camps, and much property destroyed. The Times correspondent in conclusion says:

"In another respect, this raid possesses h undertaken by negro troops since their enlist ment was authorized by Congress, and by it the question of their efficiency in any branch of the service, has been practically set at rest. Tho of 300 miles, their conduct on every occasion was truly admirable. It will have been seen that they performed in the enemy's country, all the duties of white soldiers—scouting, skir mishing, picket duty, every service incident to fighting. Col. Draper testifies to their excelled behavior, under fire, and declares that he could the city of New York. A portion of her school upon them at a critical moment with as much to obey the commands of superiors. Such te timony from an officer distinguished for courage and daring, a man who believes that fighting the business of a soldier, possesses peculiar va ted here: On the morning after the fight a Sandy Hook, when Gen. Wild had determined to return and attack the guerrilla camp, the mer were drawn up in line to be reviewed, and all who wished to remain behind were asked to step

lame-did so. I was instructed by the general to find a hundred for the camp guard, and wen down the line endeavoring to persuade more t fight-that the guerrillas would have them at great advantage down in the swamp-that they lost a number of men yesterday, and would los a great many more to-day, and that they had better remain behind and help take care of the camp, where it would be perfectly safe, with lit tle to do. I got but one man out of five hund red, all the rest replying, "No, no; I want to fight the g'rillas." At last the general was obliged to order a detail from each company to this duty. The irregular service of such a raid as Gen. Wild's, is especially suited to the naturof colored troops; and, while I doubt not the will make as good regular soldiers as any, I ar confident they will prove far better guerrilla hunters than the whites. When the rebellion shall have subsided into partisan warfare, so far from lasting forever, as Jeff. Davis threatens, our colored troops will take care that its end is soon reached. It is an instructive turn of the tables that the men who have been accustomed to hunt runaway slaves hiding in the swamps of the South, should now, hiding there themselves

Western Virginia. - Considerable skir mishing occurs in West Virginia. On Sunday last, an overwhelming force of rebels under San Jones, made a descent upon a small body of our troops stationed near Jonesville, consisting of about 280 men of an Illinois regiment, command ed by Major Beers, and 18 men of Mills' Ohio battery. A desperate resistance was made by our troops, continuing eight hours, when they were obliged to surrender. The enemy were strument, but a living power. Let its voice for 4,000 strong. The Union forces were guarding a portion of country upon which the army relied for the supply of forage.

A cavalry skirmish occurred at Newtown, or Wednesday evening, in which the rebels were driven off, with the loss of their captain. Imboden has been attacked at Winchester

and driven back. At latest accounts Petersburg and Cumberland were threatened by the rebels New Orleans dates are to the 31st. The

ews, as summarised by the correspondent of th

Associated Press, is as follows: Another secret expedition left here yesterday the strength and destination of which remain unknown. Little doubt is entertained but eventually it is intended to operate against Mo

For the present, it is supposed Pascagoul will be occupied, an entrenched camp formed and preparations made for an advance on Mobil as soon as the rainy season is ended. There is nothing important from the fron

The army is encamped. All is quiet. Latest advices from Texas present nothing ew. Gov. Hamilton is said to be in New Or leans. On the 18th the bones of Capt. W. W. Montgomery, of the 1st (Union) Texas Cavalry, were picked up and interred in Fort Brown i presence of all our troops in Brownsville, and a large concourse of citizens. Gen. Dana com-manding the 13th corps, and Gov. Hamilton, were present. Gov. Hamilton made a thrilling

Recruiting is rapidly going on. Refugees are continually coming in to Browns-ville, and all joining the army. All the citizens The others were all forced to cross the Rie

speech. The loyal Texans have taken an oath of vengeance on his murderers.

Grande into Mexico. An attempt was made to steal a schooner oaded with sutler's stores, and run her into a Texas (rebel) port. The owner, Mr. Houston, the sutler of the 18th Indiana, intimidated the itating the supply of coal to the poor, at cost, captain and crew, by presenting his revolvers at

Cavallo. The crew were put under arrest. their identity, and insists that "the Republican government" required by the Constitution, self-it is sometimes called, Camp Misery, the place of the Street, at \$8 per ton. The People's Provision Street at \$1 to Street, at \$8 per ton. The People's Provision Street at \$1 to Street at \$1 to Street at \$1 to Street at \$1 to Street at \$2 per ton. The People's Provision Street at \$1 to Street at \$2 per ton. The People's Provision Street at \$2 per ton. The People's Provisio cures the liberty fought for, in the War of Independence. See "The Federalist," Number 39, was already supplied; consequently, I waited seems for a peck, or 20 lbs., whereas, they have seems for a peck, or 20 lbs.

The United States steam transport Cahawba with troops, &c., on board, arrived yesterday. All well. The Columbia is advertised to leave Guerrilla firing has entirely ceased on the

Very little business is doing owing to the

The South West .- A Cairo dispatch of the which consist of about 15,000 Rebels, are repre sented as being very active in raising and Church of the Puritans.—A series of Little Rock, which they felt confident they could forced. Generals Marmaduke and Price have six to seven thousand men, mostly cavalry, and were located between Arkadelphia and Little Rock. The notorious Quantrell and Capers had about 300 men each, and were encamped on Bayou Bartholomew, back of Lake Providence Gen. Harrison is at Monroe, on Washita River with 1,500 effective men, who were mostly from Arkansas and Louisiana, and if they failed to hold Monroe, he would disband his forces.

> Operations on the coast of Florida. -The report of the Herald correspondent cor cerning successful operations on the coast of Florida, which we mentioned in our last, is officially confirmed. Rebel salt works to the value of \$3 000 000 were destroyed, the town of

St. Andrews was burned to the ground, and one

or two blockade runners, were taken. Treachery in the Custom House. We mentioned, in our last, the fact of contraband goods for the rebels, shipped from New York to Nassau, having passed the Custom House by bribery. Mr. A. N. Palmer, Collector Barney's private secretary, was arrested a day or two ince, on suspicion of complicity in the matter He is now at Fort Lafayette, awaiting trial We are unable to pass judgment upon him, or any other Custom House official, but sincerely hope that the guilty party, or parties, whoever they may be, will be brought to justice.

West Virginia .- The prospect in West Virginia becomes brighter. The rebels have retreated from the vicinity of Petersburg and Martinsburg, having discovered that our forces were too strong for them. Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Gen. Early had planned to cut the Baltimore railroad between Martinsburg and New-Creek, capturing such forces as were found on the route, and take Petersburg, New-Creek and Cumberland, The enemy retreated towards the Shenandoah Valley where it is thought that they can accomplish little. Our forces pursued them same distance picking up stragglers and deserters. A severe County, between our forces under Major Cole and Moseby's guerrillas, 400 strong; the fight lasted one hour, when the enemy were drives off, leaving their dead and wounded on the field Among them were four commissioned officers Our loss was small. The enemy had attempted

Texas .- Later intelligence from New Orleans (to the 3d) brings news of rebel preparations to defend Texas. It is said that all the rebel troops rhich have been operating in Louisiana and on the banks of the Mississippi, and other points. were gathering to Central Texas, and uniting to form a large army, which would probably numthe coast. Preparations were being made by our forces to receive them, and important news

The case of the Chesapeake was be fore the Admiralty Court at Halitax on Saturday but was not finally adjudicated. The Judge owever, declared that her seizure was an act piracy, and that, in his opinion, she should be returned to her owners. The Advocate-General maintained also that she should be restored The case was adjourned to the 13th inst.

Capture.—The Navy Department has been advised of the capture of the Rebel schooner Marshall J. Smith by the gunboat Kennebec bile Point, at night. Discovering the Kennebec she changed her course and hauled to land. A shell was fired, and the vessel was approached and boarded. She was from Mobile, bound to Havana with a cargo of 260 bales of cotton and some turpentine. Her were thrown overboard. Her manifest and papers

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

The Colored troops. - The Twentieth regiment United States Colored troops, recruited under the auspices of the Loyal Union League, next week. The League has received anthority are thirteen hundred colored men on Riker' Island, one hundred at Kingston, and between

two and three hundred at Elmira. Thus far the regiment has been unable to se cure its compliment of line officers, owing to the fact that Gen. Casey's examining board is so strict that but few sergeants in the service are able to pass an examination. When officered this regiment will be second to none in the ser vice. The Committee under whose auspices i has been organized, deserve the thanks of the community for their untiring zeal.

More guerrillas captured .-- A dispatch from Culpepper, Va., of the 9th, says that on that day, the noted guerrilla McCown and three of is men were captured by the Forrester New ng in the direction of Sperryville.

Charleston Harbor dates are to the Sala Shells continue to be thrown into the city, doing considerable damage. More rebel obstructions have been washed ashore by high tides. The fleet is doing nothing. Late Charleston papers do not present aspects in a remarkably flattering light. Some of the principal hotels are closed on account of the scarcity of provisions. The congregations of two churches publicly invitethe congregation of a third to join with them, for the reason that the edifice of the latter is subject to danger from our shells. Nearly all the warehouses in the vicinity of the piers are abandoned. So Gen. Gillmore's fire is somewhat

Dates from Wilmington blockading Squadron to the 9th, state that on the 3d inst., Admiral Lee entered Lockwood's Folly Inlet, about ten miles to the south of Wilmington joisted out his boats, and examined the block ade-runner Bendigo, run ashore by her captain week before. The rebels opened fire from a battery, and a gunboat replied until the Bendigo was well riddled. Nineteen vessels have been captured off Wilmington since July 19.

The Chesapeake Case .- Testimony for the prosecution in the case of the Chesapeake closed on the 11th. It was shown that a meetwhich Cabt. Parker tried to get a crew to go to New York to capture a vessel, stating that he had a commission from the Confederate Government : but he made no exhibition to that effect.

Connecticut has filled her quota, and is getting up an additional regiment.

CONGRESS.

The Abolition question.

Congress, after its holiday intermission, reas sembled on Tuesday of last week, and preceeded to the transaction of business. The most interesting feature of its proceedings, which has reached us, up to the time of our present writing (Saturday) is the speech of Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD of Illinois, on the abolition question, in the House of Representatives, which occurred on Wednesday, January 6, the House being in Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, (Mr. Davis in the Chair,) the first business in order being the

consideration of the President's Message. Mr. Arnold commenced his speech as follows; Mr. Chairman, in June, 1858, a comparitively unknown man uttered in the State-house of Springtorical. Its philosophy, its prefound sagacity, its prophetic prescience, its unparalleled boldness characteristic of the man, scure, has become already to day. foremost character in American history. The sentiment was this:
"A lifuse divised against itself cannot stand.

I believe that this Government cannot permanently exist, hall stave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall ; but I expect it will cease to be di-

This, the first emphatic counciation of the philasophical fact of the antagonism between liberty avera the eternal and "irrepressible" con that between them, electrified the country, and made Abraham Lincoln President of the United

The moment the fact is recognized that liberty and slavery are antagonistic, and that there can be no peace between them-that our country, all of it, must pass into the dark night of slavery, or of it emerge into the clear light of free lomall loyal patri die men become at once anti-slave-

Such I avow myself here, to day, and I shall deem it a proof distinction if I can merit the name by adding in bringing about the entire abolition of slavery in my suffering country.

And as, when in the palmy days of the Roman republic, the people came to feel, by an instinc-tive conviction that Carthage must be destroyed that Rome might live, so, to-day, the American people feel that slavery must die that liberty and the Union may live. "Delenda est Carthagy" became then the motor of every loyal, patriotic Roman. Dawn with slavery is becoming the motto of every loyal, patriotic American. As Roman constancy, courage, and persistance finally triumphed over Carthage, so will Ameri enceous they, courage, and determination triumph

When the Son of God proclaimed a common Father and the universal brotherhood of man, the counciled the great moral principle which brought on the irrepressible conflict with slavery. It is deficult, it seems to use, for a man to recog

of this rebellion without becoming an opponent of sharory. Just to the extent that Christianity prevairs, slavery will disappear. The glorious light of Christianity must lade from the earth, or slavery cease. It is a relie of a barbarous and a savage age and, thank (red, it is melting rapidly the light of the nineteenth century. ere. Attaild proceeded with an able and eloquant speech, in the course of which he enunci-

First, I raply, in the barder States, by the action of the States themselves. This action will the proclamation of emancipation. Confirm by ished, amend the Constitution, prohibiting its reestablishment or existence in every part of the

Has Congress the power to confirm, sanction, and earry out the proclamation of emancipation, and probable slavery in all that portion of the United States designated therein? WHAT DOWN HAS PRODUCED OVER SLAVERY IS TIME

I claim that the Government has the power in innered war, as a war measure, to abolish slavery wherever and whenever it may be necessary to

It is a principle in the laterpretation of statutes termine their meaning, you may look into and consider their preamble. This is, indeed, usually the key to the instrument. It states the object aght to be attained by the statute; and it would strange if the preamble recites that the Conand source the blessings of liberty, &c. | proposed the following :

strate I to be impossible, may not the obstacle to such union be removed? If justice cannot be escease? Has Congress the constitutional power to insure domestic tranquility? I submit to the candid and thoughtful men of all parties whether, riots and outrages caused by slavery, culminating in this terrible rebellion and bloody war, whether domestic tranquility is attainable while slavery exists? If not, may not this domestic tranquility indeed, there is no medicine for this evil, if this vicious element may not be removed, then the founders of the Government established the Contitution to insure tranquility without the power

to accomplish the object.

Fourth. Among the caumerated objects of the Constitution was to provide for the public defense.

Assuming the fact that slavery is a source of weakness and danger to us, and would afford aid Ho and strength to a foreign or domestic enemy, can the danger? If a city charter vested in the cornorate body the power to provide for the common which was referred to the Committee on Ways defense, and a magazine of powder should be established in a populous district, would any lawyer defense, and a populous district, would any lawyer doubt the power of the corporation to cause its removal? If a dangerous and contagious disease should spring up, would the power to cause its should spring up, would the power to cause its hould spring up, would the power to cause its hould spring up, would the power to cause its more effective by removing its ambiguity.

cause be prohibited?

Again, the Constitution was ordained to prodemonstrate that slavery is the great obstacle to one of for hurrahing for "Jim Lane." Mr. Baows, of Missouri, said,
that of slave labor; that with free labor you will have national prosperity, wealth, every element of greatness; that with freedom you will have educated by the statements of the Senator from Kansas, in regard to the warfare which has been made in the State upon the Freewith the avowed object of promoting the general welfare, promote it by abolishing slavery? Suppose it to be demonstrated that liberty and slavery are incompatible, and that unless you destroy slavery, slavery will destroy freedom and republican government, can you secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your posterity by de-

Among the most significant and decisive transactions of the week was the following :

Quietus to the Peace Democracy. IN THE HOUSE, Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, submitted the following resolution, or

which he demanded the previous question : Whereas the organized treason having it headquarters at Richmond exists in defiant vio-lation of the national Constitution, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as an outlaw : and whereas this Richmond combination of con spirators and traitors can have no rightful au thority over the people of any portion of the national Union, and no warrant for assuming control of the political destiny of the people of any State or section of this Union, and no apology but that of conspiracy and treason for any assumption of authority whatever: Therefore, Resolved, That any proposition to negotiate with the rebel leaders at Richmond (sometimes called "the authorities at Richmond") for a restoration of loyality and order in those portions of the Republic which have been disorganized by the rebellion, is, in effect, a proposition to recognize the ringleaders of the rebellion as en-titled to represent and bind the loyal citizens of the United States whom they oppress, and to give countenance and support to the pretensions of conspiracy and treason; and therefore every such proposition should be rejected without

The resolution was adopted by the following triumphant vote,

triumphant vote,
YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Baily, Augustus C. Baldwin, John
D. Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Jacob B.
Blair, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, James S. Brown, William G. Brown, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Henry Winter Davis, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Farnswold, Hale, Higby, Holman, Hooper, John H.
Hubbard, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Farncis W. Kellog, Kernan, King, Loan, Long-year, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Middleton, Morrill, Daniel Morris, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Odell, Charles O'Neill, Orth,

and a mass meeting at Altona, Holstein, has formally proclaimed the Prince of Augustenburg, and a mass meeting at Altona, Holstein, Holst

dall, John H. Rice, Schofield, Shannon, Sloan, instructor. Already the men who, in the estima-Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Stebbins, Stevens, tion of Copperhead slave-worshipers, were too

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was largely discussed, in the House, amended and passed; in the course which Mr. Brooks of N. Y. made an unsuc essful effort to strike out appropriations for matemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Saldor. Mr. Cox also moved to strike out the propriations for commissioners and Consuls Hayti and Liberia, which gave rise to a de-

Washington and N. Y. Rail Road.-

Conference and Reconstruction.—Is ng House,—Mr. Rogers introduced the following resolutions; upon which he demanded the

Resolved. That as our country and the existnee of the old Union are imperilled by a rebel-ion against the wisest and best Government ever evised by man, we are for the most united, derunned, and vigorous prosecution of the war or the purpose of enforcing the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursumee thereof, in all parts of the United States; ut, at the same time, we are for adding to force e power of conciliation and compromise, so far eace, and founded solely upon a restoration of e Union, under the Constitution, and in no ent of commissioners upon the part of the Fedal Government, to meet commissioners similarappointed by the insurgent States, to convene some suitable place, for the purpose of con-lering whether any, and if any, what plan may adopted, consistent with the honor and digof the nation, and based upon a restoration of the whole Union, by which the present war may be brought to a close, and the lives, limbs. and health of the gallant officers and soldiers of the Union preserved, and the liberties of the peodignity of the Federal Government, but, as indication of the spirit which anumates the hering States, would, in any event, tend to strengthen us in the opinion of other nations and the loyal people of the insurgent States; of hoping, as we sincerely do, that the people the Southern States would reciprocate the exceful indications thus evinced, and believing, at benefits would arise from such conference

most earnestly recommend such conference f the United States, and request their co-oper-tion therein, and hope that the President will Face point commissioners for that purpose, Resolved, That the people of the several States United States, whenever they shall desire to re-turn to the Union and obey the Constitution of and without any conditions precedent, except that of being liable to be punished according to the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance

of the United States a series of resolutions, in which, among other things, it is declared that "the people North ought to revolt against their war leaders and take this great matter into their own hands," thereby meaning to incite the people of the United States to revolt against the President of the United States and those in auution of the war into their own hands; There-

as, by the introduction of the resolutions afore-aid, been guilty of advising the people of the pass. ed States to treasonable, insurrectionary, nd rebellious action against the Government of ne United States, and of a gross violation of the rivileges of the Senate; for which causes he is

Mr. Wilson said he should call up the resolution at some future time. It was subsequently made the order for Wednesday, the 13th inst.

Duties on Coal and on Paper. IN THE lorse —M. Chandler introduced a resolution of manify, which was adopted, on the expediency

Affairs of Missouri .- On Monday, Jan. 11, mote the general welfare, and to secure to us and | fered a resolution of inquiry to the Secretary of War, concerning the arrest and incarceration of prosperity, nor the blessings of liberty, without fugitive slave from his rebel master. Mr. LANE stated that scores of soldiers had been impris-

deation, arts, science, civilization, religion; while with slavery you have ignorance brutality, vice. ble dynasty, but is sanctioned and urged on by the military commander of the United States, in that department, Gen. Schoffeld. He trusted the Senate would review the whole subject, and take proper action upon it.

The resolution was adopted. Bounties to Volunteers, as recommend ed by the President, appear to find favor, in both Houses, and the measure will probably be adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colored Soldiers in Louisiana.-Their organization. Their heroism. Their capabilities. How they spent Christmas .- The correspondent

These gentlemen were moved with the force of honest principle, and nothing could move them from the solemn work which they had undertak. It is always an honor to proclaim a principle en. To succeed was their grand aim. To fail was not considered either honorable or possible. The old tyrant Davis, by his promise of death to every officer who should engage in this work, did more to strengthen their hearts and nerve them to victory, than anything else. And then the hate exhibited to the movement by such sheets as the Express and World, and other such organs, tended to produce the grand results now witnessed at this and other points, where great col-umns of stalwart black men are being prepared to measure steel with their white foes Port Hudson we have nearly thirty regiments under Gen. Geo. L. Andrews. These are being drilled as fast as possible; indeed, some may be

Sweat, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Elihu B. Washburne, William B. Washburne, Webster, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodridge, and Yeannan—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bliss, Brooks, Cox, reading, and some are writing; and this, too, after Dennison, Edgerton, Finck, Harrington, Charles M. Harris, Herrick, Knapp, Long, Marcy, William H. Miller, Morrison, Noble, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Samuel J. Randall, Rogers, Ross, Strouse, and Fernando Wood—24. The Preamble was then adopted by a vote of improvement, that now, when a book and a teacher are offered, they leap for joy, and take to the work with a right good will. It is intended by Gen. Andrews that by Spring every colored soldier in this corps shall know how to read, and every non-commissioned officer how to write. . .

There is considerable talk of several regiments of this corps being sent to Texas, and I am pleased to see how eager the men are to go any-where, only that they have an opportunity of

fighting "de rebels." There is no doubt a chance will soon be given bate on holding diplomatic relations with negro governments. The amendment of Mr. Cox was

Gen. Andrews is the hardest working officer I The House appointed a Committee to consider ever knew. He is an example to every officer in the army. He is determined that the Corns d'Afrique shall be equal to any corps in the army. When Gen. Wadsworth was here, he army. was astonished at the drill and discipline which the men had exhibited. Considering that nearly all the time had been spent on the fortifications, the men marched well, and showed that they can equal any soldier in the world.

The Times correspondent also gives an account of the manner in which Christmas was spent, which we are unable to quote in full.

A public meeting was held to express the feel- wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. ing of the soldiers on their first free Christmas. Sergeant McClellan was appointed Chairman, and Sergeant Mangin Secretary. A fervent and affecting prayer was offered in which the President, Congress, the Governors, and officers of the army and navy were not forgotten. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Conway, Capt. H. C. Kimball, Lieut. R. G. Seymour, Col. Clark, and by several non-commissioned (colored) officers. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this being our first free Christmas we the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Seventh regiment, Corps d'Afrique, do hereby express our deep sense of gratitude to that Divine Providence through whom we have been delivered from our cruel bondage and brought to enjoy this liberty.

Resolved. That we owe a debt of gratitude to the Government of the United States which time

and labor can never repay. Resolved, That we cannot express, in words, our love of the President of the United States as language is too weak to convey that estimation in which we hold him who has been to us what Moses was to Israel of old, and to justice and humanity so true and faithful a friend; Resolved. That, as soldiers of the United States

we desire to be ever true, always ready to fight our enemies, and never willing to give up till Resolved, That as soldiers of the Seventh Regiment, we will always strive to do honor to the flags presented to us by kind friends in New

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the President of the United States, after being presented to the Colonel for approval Death of Wm. M. Thackeray -- late ereof, have a right under and by virtue of the est. He was scarcely fifty-three years of age. He is well known to Americans, not only from

torical lectures which he delivered in this coun-

try some years since. The New York Germans for Schleswig Ho'stein.—A mass meeting of the German citizens of New York was held at Cooper Institute last Friday evening, for the purpose of expressing the constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, as their laws and acts of secession are unconstitutional and void.

The Productions were held on the table by a number of ladies were present, and much enthuspecified purpose, if the power to accomplish that purpose is not found in the Constitution. Now, the premable to the Constitution recites that the parts of 78 to 12.

The Resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 78 to 12.

The Resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 78 to 12.

The Resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 78 to 12.

The Resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 78 to 12.

Proposed expulsion of Garrett Dasses, insure domestic tranquility, proto the common defense, promote the general wis, of Kentucky. In the common defense, promote the general library, No., the common defense promote the general wis, of Kentucky. In the Senate, Mr. Wh.son people of Schloswig-Holstein should not be abandoned to a Danish King. Dr. Solger gave an interesting account of the rise of the quarrel and the rights it involved. Messrs. Hugo Wesen-

> The Police Commissioners "still live." Gov. Seymour's commissioners have made a formal denand for their places and have been politely refused. A bill has been introduced into the State Senate appointing as commissioners the present incumbents. Their successors to be hosen by the Legislature. This takes the matter out of the hands of Gov. Seymour, and settles it at once and forever. We hope the bill will

> catory of Messrs Bulkley & Co., 55 Beekman Street was destroyed by fire on Monday night-Bassett and Mace, 57 Beekman, and the cutter and hardware store of Messrs Thompson, Good now & Co. 53 Beekman. Other adjoining buildngs were damaged. Aggregate loss estimated

The Arlington estate at Alexandria has been bid in by the Government for \$26,800; the Curtis farm sold for \$4,100.

Miss Anna Dickinson will speak for the benefit of the "Freedmen's Aid Society" in the House of Representatives, Washington, next Saturday night, on the invitation of Vice-Presiag in view an amendment or explanation of the dent Hamlin, Speaker Colfax, and a majority of the members of both Houses.

FOREIGN.

Europe.-By the arrival of the Africa we have European dates to the 27th. The sudden death of Wm. M. Thackeray is announced. He was found dead in his bed, on the morning of the 24th, having been taken ill only the day previous. Effusion on the brain is the alleged cause of his

from the 24th to the 26th of December, that the Christmas festivities might be duly observed. The London Army and Navy Gazette says that the Messrs. Laird have declared the Mersey rams are not for sale, refusing several offers to pur-chase them. The United States Ministers at London and Paris were making strenuous efforts to frustrate the escape of the rebel steamer Rappahannock from Calais. Six of the Irishmen who volunteered on the United States gunboat Kear-sage had been committed for trial on a charge of baving enlisted to fight in the service of the Uni-ted States.

The French Emperor, in an address to the

Senate made the following remarks in reference

to the proposed Congress: of the N. Y. Times, writing from Port Hudson, both at home and abroad. I desire the appeasing of passions with concord and union. I direct Thursday, Dec. 31st, says:

Nine months ago the Corps d'Afrique was organized at Brasbear City. At that time, every officer and enlisted man who came from the North to take positions in this branch of the army was to take positions in this branch of the army was wrote from St. Helena that to fight in Europe is wrote from St. Helena that to fight in Europe is It is always an honor to proclaim a principle tending to remove the prejudices of another age. Let us unite our efforts for this noble end, and let us only study obstacles to vanquish them, and incredubility to confound it.'

The Corps Legislatif had debated the Loan M. Thiers and other opposition members

ke in favor of a pacific policy on the part of e Government.
M. Picard censured the Government for the Mexican Expedition.

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 242 to

The Federal troops have entered Holstein and a mass meeting at Altona, Holstein, has for-mally proclaimed the Prince of Augustenburg,

field, Illinois, a sentiment which is already his- Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, William H. Ran- extra staff officer with the rank of Lieutenant, as inhabitants before the law, and free landed property for the peasantry." The Proclamation states in conclusion, that the insurrection will be continued with undimished vigor.

Fighting between the Poles and Russians continues, but with no decided results.

Mexico.—Reported French successes.—By the steamship Columbia, we have interesting news from Mexico. Our advices represent the French as meeting with almost uninterupted success in the progress of their different columns through the country. Various cities and towns had been occupied by the imperial arms, including Guanainato and Aguascalientes, and the invaders were marching on Juarez' capital, which they expected to occupy by Christmas. It was reported by the French and their partizans that Juarez himself would seek safety by fleeing to Texas. General Miramon was engaged in raising a force to march on Durango. The entire State of Tamaulipas, it was expected, would soon be in the possession of the imperialists.

West Indies .- There is little news from St Domingo. An official dispatch received at Havana, from the Spanish commander at Puerto Plata, mentions that an engagement had taken place with the Dominicans, on the 20th ult., in which, as usual, the Spaniards were victorious. Service in St. Domingo is not popular in Spanish military circles. The Medical Department are advertising for surgeons, as the large number of sick soldiers makes a demand for their profes sional services,

South America.-Later news from South America announces that the war between New Grenada and Equador is raging. A fierce battle has been fought. Gen. Mosquera at the head of 4,000 men, gained a great victory over the Equadorans at Cuaspud, on Dec. 6. The latter are said to have lost 1,500 killed and

Advertisements.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
P. P. CO.'S COLUMN.

he PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY ask th att ution of the reader to the contents of this column. with the assurance that such attention will be repaid. This Company is an institution duly incorporated v virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to corporate manufacturing companies, under the proas of the eighth article of the Constitution of said

State, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The object of this organization is to bring the p ducer, importer, manufacturer, and consumer into the nearest practical relation to each other—by saving as many go-between profits as possible, and to render those which are necessary as light as a safe businessonduct will permit.
In accomplishing this the more completely, we adopt

GIVE A CREDIT."

This company have never had any connection with he "Union Store" system. It was organized in 1861, out from radical defects failed. It was reorganized in 1862, and has since proved so successful as to war-We trademark all our goods, and fix upon them a retail price, in the city of New York—to which freight only should be added, in any part of the Union, be-

cause we allow a percentage quite sufficiently liberal to pay any "Young American" dealer. It is intended, ultimately, to extend our importa-tions and manufactures to all articles used as stores n a family, but for the present confine ourselves to TEAS and COFFEES, to which we now invite atten-

TEAS.—Nothing is more difficult to keep a regular ine of than Tea—as any buyer will say. There are so many different varieties, each differing from all the dispatches from Europe announce the death of rest, because it possesses, in prominence over all the Wm. M. Thackeray, the celebrated English novel-rest, some particular element of Tea—which gives it a peculiar character—yet every particular element, prominent in any, is found, in some degree of strength, in all Tea. A multitude of uneven strings make a his writings but also from the literary and hiscomparatively even rape. Suppose there to be ten varieties of Tea, as above—i not the inference almost rresistible, that a harmonious blending of all into one would render that one more perfect. Tea, than, either

> We therefore offer, as near as human skill can ac complish it, a perfect first-class Tea, and style it, "P. P. CO.'S PERFECT TEA."

COFFEES. In Coffees, we aim at rigid economy on the one the rights it involved. Messrs. Hugo because donck and Frederick Kapp followed in carnest and stirring remarks. Resolutions were adopted This is a compound of Pure Coffee with American Dandelion of our own raising, and is very popular.

> ical examination, and about the result was pleased to We have made a chemical and microscopic examin-ion for the People's Provision Co., of an article r investigation proves it to be free from objection e or deleterious ingredients; it is a combination of ances having nutritious qualities, entirely healthy and much superior, in this respect, to coffee use done. Jas. R. Chilleron & Co.,

Analytical Chemists.

Among those who speak of it, Mrs. Cate, No. 4: coffee than P. P. Co.'s East India. I have tried var-bous other East India Coffees, such as Kent's, &c., for For any two of the four Reviews which about 8 cents a pound more is asked, and really think P. P. Co.'s not only superior to them all, but

PETER BYENE, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., says; "I can use no other. I prefer it to pure Coffee, and iligently labor to introduce it to my friends every-

DANIEL EBBETTS, No. 166 8th-av., New York, says:
"I use P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee. I had been sing Kent's, but prefer P. P. Co.'s to any other—

ven to pure Coffee."

C. P. MOULTON, esq., Yonkers, New York, says: "After six mouths' trial, I prohounce the Coffee en rely satisfactory."
Thos. Spear, C. Cadmus, and T. Cadmus, of Bloom

eld N. J., unite in a letter saying: "We, after a full trial, can recommend the Coffee is entirely satisfactory to us."

The following parties of known and high respecta

s Coffee, allow us to refer to them: G. B. Shith, Acwark; S. F. Tork, Rahway, A. s., aac Ferguson, Middle Village, L. I.; John B. King, orth 2d st., Brooklyn; Peter Titler, jr., Sing Sing, Y.; Robert Larter, esq., Publisher, South Orange, J.; Mrs. Fitz Archery, Cliffon, S. I.; J. H. Reibert, Prof. Cairnes, in a letter to the London Times denies having asserted the incapacity of the negro for freedom. He maintains his equality with other races of the human family, and his ability to maintain himself, in the freedom to which he is equally entitled.

Business in England was generally suspended from the state of the human family, and his ability to maintain himself, in the freedom to which he is equally entitled.

Business in England was generally suspended from the state of the state C. Weed, No. 198 W. 36th-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 210 Washington-st., N. Y.; J. W. Robinson, Sing Sing; W. C. Tubbs, Tarrytown, N. Y.; J. B. Hunter, No. 179 Henry-st., N. Y.; Charles Chapman, esq., West-

port, Conn.
Space forbids the use of more names. See ou mammoth advertisement in this paper, where we shall after this month, publish the names of parties who, naving used our goods, will kindly permit us to do so This Coffee, in its price and quality, demonstate

nore clearly than any other article, the real credit due our enterprise—because we, by raising our own Dan-delion, and practicing every possible economy, includ-ing a control over the retailer, by a limitation of the etail prices, furnishing the consumer an East India offee which has more and better pure Coffee in it nore and better Dandelion in it—than any other East india Coffee in the market; and instead of an advance n the price, we actually furnish it at EIGHT CENTS A FOUND LESS than is asked for a similar article. We ask those who have been using East India Cofe to test ours, and through comparison determine i his te so; and if so, to give us a proper verdict.

LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE.

While on the score of economy and comparative xeellence we feel warranted in saying that "P. P. o.'s East India Coffee is unequalled, we wish to in-oduce another, which is, we verify believe, the acme f excellence in the Coffee line. The article is styled Laebig's Essential Coffee," and for real merit and instantial excellence it is not only unsurpassed, but insurpassable, because, from its peculiar manufacture, every objection that can be urged to ordinary coffee, every objection that can be urged to ordinary coffee, upon sanitary grounds, is entirely removed. It yields avery excellence of pure Coffee—of American Dandelion, and of Cocoa. Upon the score of economy, it is shead of all competition. It is known that by the ordinary preparing of Coffee, by boiling, a great portion of the strength of the Coffee is lost; while we, by our peculiar manufacture, extract every particle of strength without any of the narcotic principle of the original Coffee, and one pound of this preparation will make as much liquid of a given strength as three pounds of

pure Coffee.

All that need be said of it, however, is said below. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION CO. We, the undersigned, from careful tests of Lienic's ESSENTIAL COFFEE (in personal use and scientific examination), cheerfully and cordially recommend the adoption of this Coffee as a standard and constant beyerage, believing it to be a much needed Handmaid to Health:

Heaun:

J. R. A. SMITH, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, N. Y. Med. College,
35 Union Square, N. Y.

H. LASSING, M. D., 238 9th-av., N. Y.

LEWIS P. ALDRICH, M. D., 16 College Place, N. Y.

M. J. PALMER, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics, 13 Sands st.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. B. OLDHAM, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Baffalo, N. Y. PHINEAS S. NORTH, M. D., Boston, Mass. C. F. GOULD, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, Albany, N. Y. KARL, TODESLEBEN, Erie, Pa. L. M. HAKRINGTON, M., D. Prof. of Surgery Penn. College,

Philadelphia, Pa.
R. G. CAMPBELL, M. D., 138 Lexington.av., N. Y.
DAVID WHITE, M. D., Prof. of Chendistry, Geneva, N. Y. DAVID WHITE, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, Geneva, N. Y.
Also the following from the Orthopetic Hospital, Albany:
Ostriorstic Hestital, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1863.
DEAR SR: We have used the preparation of Code called "LII
BIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE." Theoretically speaking, from a
chemical composition it must be a beneficial dictorie; and practcally, siter a theorogia trail at this Institution, we can pronounit the best of the kind, in some respects even preferable to genine Java Coffee. Yours,
A. BLAKE, M. D.
It is useless to add more. If this does not convince, try the
Coffee. loffee.

The following Houses supply it to the trade at manufacturers

NEW-YORK.

SACKETT, BEICHER & CO., Nos. 28 and 30 Reade st.
PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers at,
WOODWORD, GREENE & FISH, No. 74 Mn ray, st.
BOOKE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers st.
J. T. WILSON, Nos. 196 and III Warren st.
DIBBLE & CHAPIN, No. 118 Warren st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and H1 Warren St.
DIBBLE & CHAPIN, No. 118 Warren St.
J. G. ALLEN & Co., No. 66 Front St.
LABAGH & FARRINGTON, No. 115 Broadway.
A. L. CONKLIN, No. 88 Front St.
SHOFFIELD & CO., No. 60 Broad St.
HENRY HARMS, NO. 256 Washington St.
HENRY HARMS, NO. 256 Washington St.
ACKLEY, TERRY, & Co., No. 268 Washington St.
E. & O. WARD, Nos. 84 and 86 Vessy St.
COOK, SEIVERS, & AOATA, No. 367 Washington-St.
R. L. LEGGETT & CO., No. 256 Dillon-St.
JAMES L. PAVIS, No. 184 South St.
JOHN HAVILAND, No. 257 Washington-St.
BOGLE & DYER, No. 83 Barclay St.
C.M. CAMPRATER & CO., No. 230 Greenwich St.
C. SEIRUN & CO., No. 240 Washington-St.
C. SEIRUN & No. 270 Washington-St.
LAVI AROAR & CO., No. 280 Washington St.
LAVI AROAR & CO., No. 284 Washington and 73 Dey Sts.
DUCKWORTH & HAVIN, No. 80 Dey St.
M. H. DUCKWORTH, No. 61 Dey St.
WYGANY & HORFT, No. 68 Dey St.
MCHERSON, OULD & CO., So. 111

WYGANT & HORET, No. 68 Dey st. McPHERSON, QUICK & CO, No. 94 Barclay st. BROOKLYN.
VALENTINE & BERGEN, No. 29 Fulton-st.
JONATHAN PECK, Hunter's Point.

PHILADELPSIA, RUE & WHITNEY, No. 42 South Delaw. RUE & WHITNEY, No. 42 South Delaware av. UTICA, N. Y. LUKE WILKINS, Nos. 33, 25 and 37 Bleec's r-st. HOW TO GET THESE GOODS,

country where they are not kept should call upon their grocer—first, because if he keeps them, single packages can be obtained of him, and there are few i any dealers in the Union but have business communi cations with one or another of the firms above named, f whom he can obtain them, if it is desired. If no dealer keeps them or will order them, the hear then, if possible. If he declines, then the only s to order on your own account, and by inclosing S12 to P. P. Co., 263 Greenwich-st., N. Y. a box cont. ing forty pounds of "LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COF-FEE" will be forwarded to the address named, by ex-

Parties who want these goods at points in the

press, free.

To parties inclosing to P. P. Co., No. 263 Greet wich st, \$14, ten pound packages of "P. P. Co.'s Per ect Tea" will be sent by express free of charge.

To parties inclosing to us \$9, a 60-pound box of P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee" will be sent by express ree of charge.

Parties ordering these goods can pay for them to the Express on delivery, if preferred.

We invite the attention of the public generally our plan of business and to our goods. The attention of the medical profession is solicited to the Coffees— especially to Liebig's Essential Coffee. It is an article which commends itself to them, as, to use the expresive term of the medical gentleman above. "A Hand maid to Health." We are grateful for any sugges tions in the premises—pro or con—from any consu-of the Coffees and Tea—professional men or not. PUBLISHERS OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS

able rates, can communicate as to terms, &c., with and rates, can communicate as to terms, &c., with
American Advertising Agency, care Fowler & Wells,
No. 308 Broadway, N. Y., and address a specimen
copy of paper to Phrenological Journal, N. Y.
COUNTRY WHOLESALE AGENCIES.
With parties properly situated to distribute thoroughly and small those conditions of the parties o

oughly and supply these goods regularly and promptly to the Trade, with satisfactory N. Y. references, who are prepared to pay eash on receipt of bill and shipping receipt, we will make liberal arrangements, giving territory. None but settled, substantial, active. energetic business men need make such application. For example; Luke Wilkins, esq., a wholesale es etioner, of Utica, N. Y., who sends teams three out the county, and having every requirement about named, is authorized agent for Oneida Count New-York wholesale prices, freight only added,

This can be done at any point within 500 miles of he city. It leaves a small working margin to be sur but it is certain to become a staple and the sale normous-thus making good the wide-awake bus ess man, aggregating more profit than by the slo

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

BRITISH REVIEWS.

Prices cheap as ever, to those who pay promptly i

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Per-odicals has more than doubled in consequence of the the price of their publications, we shall continue,

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative). 2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).

3. The North British Review (Free Church). 4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal). 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

PER ANN

TERMS. For Rlackwood's Mugazine For Blackwood and one Review For Blackwood and two Reviews For Blackwood and three Reviews

These publications possess unusual interest at this ion to our own country, and although many of the us somewhat unfairly, others are entirely free from such objections, and all contain many wholesome truths which will do us no harm to read and ponder only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications mly eight cents a year for a Review. The postage is payable at the office where the nur bers are received.

The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English of icer who was present at the battle of Gettysburg, now ready—price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be address
ed to LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,

No. 38 Walker Street, N. Y. We also publish the FARMERS GUIDE. By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh and the late J. F. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 160

L. Scott & Co. FARM FOR SALE In the Town of Granger, Allegany Co., N. Y. sisting of about 57 acres, with excellent Dwelling House and Barns. To be sold cheap. Apply to RICHARD GROVES, Short Track, P. O., Granger, Alegany Co., N. Y.; or WILLIAM F. MACNAB, Tradesmen's Fire Ins. Co.

Price, \$6, for the two volumes. By Mail \$7.

153 Bowery, N. Y. WANTED.—A Phonographic Correspondent. Address C. H. N., 31 Clarke St., N. Y.

pages and numerous Engravings.

Braid and embroidery stamps, all the latest and best patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, at much less than the usual price. Full set of one dozen either for Braid or Embroidery, or half of each, at \$4. Inks, Pads, Brushes, etc., with full instruc-tions, \$1. Collected on delivery, or sent free of express charges when the amount is sent with the order. Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. Every trimming store can make this a profitable part of their business.

WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE. The usual public business meetings of the Women's Loyal National League, will commence on Friday the 4th Sept. and will continue to be held weekly on that day at 3 P. M. at their office, 20 Cooper Insti-

The private prayer meetings of the League, will be held weekly on Wednesday, at the same time and

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES. These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, etc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles, without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stout-est harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, for making any adjustment of Machine

These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR CIRCU-N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet or

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO., NO. 538BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

West's Improved Pump.

ANTI-FREEZING, DOUBLE-ACTING, FORCING & LIFTING. These pumps have now been in use a number of rears, and give better satisfaction than any other, and are recommended as THE BEST! by Capt. Ericsson, and other eminent engineers. We can refer to thousands using them. They are more simple in construcon, and work easier, and cost less than all others.

"Our readers will find the double-acting, improved Cump of J. D. West & Co., one of the best in the market. It is very simple, works to a charm, so that any child may use it; throws a steady, continuous stream, and does not freeze in the coldest exposures and is unusually cheap. We say this knowingly, and give the testimony of our own accord, without the nowledge or request of the proprietors .- N. Y. Ecc. This may certify that I have been using, at my man

Pumps," I now have in use three of said pumps, one of which is kept constantly at work, 24 hours each day, (save Sundays) and has been running for the past two years. I pronounce them, unhesitatingly, he best pumps that have been brought to my notice having used many others previously. They are sim-ple in their construction, and not easily disarranged. N. Y., Oct. 10, 1859. JAMES A. WEBB. J. D. WEST & Co.:

SILK GLOVES, PLUSH LINED HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS, CLOTH DO. DO. DO. CARDIGAN JACKETS, We are pleased to atest that the Pumps we had of ou about a year ago, have been in constant use, 12 ours each day, and raise for the use of our Wooler Factory, about 130 gallons per minute. They work with but little power, compared with pumps we have used before, and do not get out of repair, and are satsfactory in all respects. Yours, &c., DUNLAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SOLON ROBINSON to the Farmer's Club, Jan. 23: "No farmer who owns a well or cistern can possib ford to be without an iron pump. It should be nee a suction and force pump—a perfect little fire ngine—such a one known as 'West's Improved 'ump.' I speak of this pump because I happen to ow it . . . to be very simple, durable, powerf nd cheap, and it don't freeze up, nor get out of order ice a year . . . I know this, and I think I may b

oing the farmers good by speaking of it. . . . A boy

10 years old can work it, and throw a conti

inch-and-a-quarter stream. . . . It can be made to work in deep wells as well as in shallow ones." From the New York Observer. We have had in use for morths past one of West's tumps, which has given us more satisfaction as a orce and lifting pump than any we have ever used t is one of great power, and well adapted for ship' lecks, mines, factories, green-houses, graperies, &c., The Mining Chronicle and Railway Journal says: It is recommended for its extreme simplicity of construction, great strength, and consequent durability and cheapiness of resear. There is no stuffing box—the pressure being field by a cap packing, like that upon the working piston, working in a cylinder, fitted for the purpose within the upper air chamber—which we think a great improvement, as stuffing is so hiddle to be deranged, and leak under strong pressure, to say nothing of the loss by friction incident thereto. It has also two air chamber—it has the action of the valve is customed upon both sides by arr—acreating, water homogen, and research upon both sides.

I have used this pump for one summer and winter, exposed to the North-West wind coming over Long Island Sound, being the coldest possible exposure, and at no time-shift freeze, nor were we unable at any time to pump water with great case. H. B. McLivain.

The undersigned, having to use "West's Improved Pump-heerfully recommend them as simple, durable, and powerful aring and throwing water, and for their case of action, secur-gainst freet, and low prace, we believe them superior to all et-

LWARREN LELAND, Mct. Hotel, New York, J. W. POMEROY, Yorkers, N. X. JNO, MESSRIELY, N. Y. DOMINICK LAWRENCE, Westchester.

Cambridge Mine, N. C., June 15, 1863. D. Wher & Co.:
Gents—The pump which I ordered for our Mine is received, for put to work in our underlay shaft, which we are sinking, to find that one man will with case in 10. 40 gallons for minute. Co lifet in three and a tadf hears will the water in the shaft, each invester several by two ive feet and 30 feet deep, and if we find when we commenced. It may are our expect that in a very respect, and our workmen are highly peased with it. I will do great severe with but triling expense for require.

Yours, respectfully.

Burk Hossins.

We have plenty more such certificates, but think hese are enough. or Pumps, Hose, Pipe, &c., address or call upon J. D. WEST & ., 179 Broadway, N. Y.

AMALGAM BELLS, AMALGAM BELLS, AMALGAM BELLS, AMALGAM BELLS, at prices within the reach of every Church, School, emet-ry, Factory, or Farm in the land. Their use iroughout the United States and Canadas, for the t six years, has proven them to combine most valonorousness, and darability of vibration, unequalle y any other manufacture. Sizes from 15 to 5000 lbs r bound, at which price I warrant them twe or pound, at which price 1 watering anoths.

Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bough or cash.

Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer,
JOHN B. ROBINSON,
No. 190 William Street, New York.

List of prices, weights and sizes of Farm, Hotel, steam-boat, School-House, Shop, and Fartony bells. These bells are fitted with Yoke, Standards, Crank nd Bolt, complete for use,

					William Fred Educate Statut		
Hangings.			Dameter.		Hangings complete.		
15 (08.		7 inches,		\$3.01			
29 "	4		815	44		4 00	
35 .			10	64		7 00	-
50			12	4.6		10.00	
75 .			16	4.0		15 00	
1:0 .	*		18	14		20.00	
10 -			220	**		:0.03	
200 4			22.2	44		40 00	
280 +			24			50 00	
lettering				,	thet, lizes,		
0 0 1			Price of bell		Price of Price of Rell		
Weight of Diameter.		without			Patent and Hangings		
Heils.		Hammur.		Hangings, complete.			
2 5 lbs.	26 inc	hes.		5.00	\$ 12.00		7.00
255	2.54	4.0		5:00	15.00		0.00
375 "	372	4.4	75,00		17,00	92.00	
450	3.4	**	90,00		19.00	109.00	
60 .	36		1:2	0.00	25.00	14	5.00
750 "	40		15	0.00	: 4.00	17	8.00

200,00 240,00 280,00 320,00 4 0,00 500,00 500,00 800,00 90 0,00 1000,00 Larger sizes made to order at 20 cents per pound. GUARANTEE.

All bells sold at the above prices, wveranted again reakage by fair ringing, for twelve months from tim f purchasing. Should one fail, a new bell will b given, by returning the broken one.

JOHN B. ROBINSON,

THE WINTER No. OF MME. DEMOREST'S MIR-ROR OF FASHIONS, now ready, contains in-teresting information on Evening Entertainments, Skating, Parlor Gymnastics, Furs, Cloaks, Central Park Fashions, Bonnets, Ornaments, Jewelry, Sashes, Shawls, Scarfs, all the details of Dresses, Trimmings, Shawis, Scaris, all the details of Dresses, Financias and Children's Dresses, in great variety; with an elegant Colored Fashion Plate, large Cloak Plate Braic and Embroidery, and one dollar's worth or five ful size Patterns, comprising a beautiful Cloak, the Double-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve, and two Children's Patterns, the most brilliant, useful, interesting ble-breasted Waist, a desirable Steeve, and two Chi-dren's Patterns; the most brilliant, useful, interesting, and valuable number yet issued. Published at No. 473 BROADWAY, N. Y., and sold everywhere, at 25 cents. Yearly, with valuable premiums, \$1. Always cent in advance to subscribers.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN. For Portraits, with the S ret of Beauty, and "How to be Beautiful," see the Phresological Journal. The January Double No. h. more than forty Portraits. Only 15 cts. by first post, or \$1 50 a year. New vol. Fowler & Wells, 308 Broad way, N. Y.

DREAMS—Their Significance, Space, and Time An-hillated, Poetry and Music in Sleep, Horrid Dreams and Happy Dreams—Are Dreams Prophetic? Read sychology; or, The Science of the Soul, in Jan. Don ble No. Phrenological Journal, Only 15 cts. For \$1.50 a year, Address Fowler & Wells, 30s Broadway, N. Y.

RUFUS L. SCOTT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, No. 60 Wall Street,

OSBORN'S CELEBRATED PREPARED JAVA COFFEE warranted superior to any in the market, It is used by first class families everywhere, and highto seed by insticuss animos everywhere, and many year commended for nervous dyspeptic persons, being very nutritious and free from all deleterous substances, in testimony of which I have certificates from the most emminent Physicians and Chemists in this Countries. Try it, and you will be sure to continue its use preference to any other. Sold at retail for Twenty-Five Cents per Pound by From A liberal discount to the Trade.

JOHNSON & PATTERSON. House & Sign Painters, Glaziers and Varnishers, No. 97 High St. B oklyn.

Day's worksprompty attended to, at the sh st not loc.

Wholesale Depot, 69 Warren St., New York.

Put up only by LEWIS A. OSBORN,

The T.S. Wright House. 161 Concord St. Mrs. S. Plant respectfully announces that she has opened a first class colored Boarding and Lodging House at 161 Concord st, Brooklyn, where she is prepared to accommodate the public on the most reason-

RINGWOOD GLOVES, GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, LARGE ASSORTMENT, FLANNEL TRAVELLING LOW PRICES, GEO. M. TRACY, Ag't. No. 101 William St.

GEO. M. TRACY'S

NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE

Perfect Fitting Shirt Manufactory,

No. 101 William St., N.Y.,

FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER FROM MEASURE AN

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WARM UNDER GAR-

SCARLET FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ENGLISH MERENO UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

FINE SHIRTS READY MADE, SUPERIOR SCARFS AND

M'CLELLAN SCARFS,

SUSPENDERS,

SATIN AND SILK STOCKS,

SHAKER KNIT UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HEAVY SILK UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

SMAKER FLANNEL DO.

CANTON FLANNEL DO.

DO. LAMBS WOOL DO.

LINEN COLLARS, FOUR PLY TIES,

MENTS, SUCH AS,

FOR RHEUMATICS,

FINE KID GLOVES,

DO. BEAVER DO.

DO. CASSIMERE DO.

Commission Merchant FOR THE SALE OF DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS. 42 Cortlandt St., up stairs, New-York. Sheetings; Shirtings; Ticks; Drills; Stripes; Denims; Grain Bags; colored and white Carpet Warps; Patent and common Twine, in bundles and barrels; Batts; Wicks; Waddings; Yarn; Cotton Flannel; Burlaps; Wool Twine; Fluid, Coal Oil and Camphene Wicks

WM. T. DAWLEY,

NEW AND SECOND HAND SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP, AT THE NEW YORK SAFE DEPOT, 71 William Street, New York. D. B. CHAMBERLAIN.

SIZES AND PRICES OF LILLIE'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

-Outside. ---Inside.-20 20 17 11 12 \$50 00 22 24 194 134 12 60 00 24 24 21 15 12 70 00 28 24 22 18 13 85 00 31 24 24 21 14 100 00 31 24 31 21 15 115 0 No. 1 24 No. 2 26 No. 5 84

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS & STEAM PRINTERS

No. 45 Maiden Lane. No. 45 Maiden Lane.

We Supply Everything in our line for Business,
Professional, and Private use, execute all styles of
Printing, Lithographic and Book-binding at the lowest
rates, Blank books, Writing Papers and Stationery of every kind—Diaries for 1863, Photographic Albums,
Scan Books, Portfolios Expense Books, Wash Books. crap Books, Portfolios, Expense Books, Wash Books-Gold Pens, Croton Inks, Chessmen, Note Papers, and Envelopes, also Mourning Paper, &c., &c.

THE HORACE WATERS MODERN IM PROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS are built of the best and most thorname Plands are built of the best and most thor-agaly seasoned materials. The tone is deep, round, and and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Plano war-anted for five years. Prices from \$225 to \$700. IE-IMONIALS. "The Horace Water clanos are known as among

"Waters Pianos and Melodeons challenge compar-son with the finest made anywhere,"—[Home Jour-NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS of different makers,

ie very best." - Evangelist.

com \$175 to 225. Second-hand Pianos from \$40 to WATERS'S MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. Rosewood cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from \$50 to

New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to Let; monthly payments received for same. Instruments funed and HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway

SILAS LOUNSBERRY, DENTIST, No. 1169 Broadway, New-York. ELIOT VALE, Blackheath, London, S. E. ?

17 Nov. 1863.

NEW-YORK

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER, 813 Broadway,

S. CANTRELL,

WILLIAM NEELY. FAMILY BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Between 11th and 12th Sts.,

348 Bowery, opposite Third St., Corner of Great Jones street, NEW-YORK. Quick sales and small profits my motto. The Nimble Superce is better than the Slow Shilling.

NEW PROPOSITIONS. 1. Any person who will send us FIFTY new subscribers and one hundred dollars shall be enitled to fifty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year to be sent as directed, and one share of the new tock of the Principla Association, the par vale of which is fifty dollars, and bears interest at

per ct. payable semi-annually. 2. Any person who will send us THIRTY new ubscribers and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to thirty topies of the Principla for one year, to be sent as directed, and one of Messrs Wheeler and

Wilson's sewing machines, the retail price of which is forty-five dollars. or 3. The "Empire Shuttle machine" No. 1. Family with Hemmer, Price \$50,00. or 4. The Weed sewing machine, No. 2. Family. Price \$50,00.

No. 2. Family. Pric or 5. Finkle & Lyon Sewing machine No. 2. Plain Finish or 6. Grover & Baker's new Price \$50,00. huttle machine Fo. 9 with Hemmer, Price \$50,00. For particular descriptions of the above machines see our advertisements in another column. Any Lady or Gentleman, can obtain either of them, by devoting a few hours or day's labor a-mong their neighbors in obtaining subscribers to he Principia, while at the same time they will serve the cause by extending the circulation of

WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODE LL, SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY (History of) 1 Vol., \$1 00 AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, 1 Vol. . . . , \$0 50 Postage 16c. OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS.

OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS.

FOR THE MILLIONS, INCLUDING

1. The Federal Constitution of 1787-9.
11. The Articles of Confederation, 1778.

111. The Declaration of Independence, 1776.

112. The Articles of Association, 1774.

With notes showing their bearing on slavery, and the relative powers of the State and National Governments. Also a summary of Legal Rules of Interpretation and Legal opinions collected from the highest authorities, is prefixed to the Constitution-Ax Appendix contains extracts from State Constitutions, and Bills of Rights—Ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery from the Northwest Territory; also, sen.

Means of the Revolutionary fathers, &c.

Prices of "Our National Charters,"

By mail.postage prepaid, Delivered at the Office; or by the Publisher. Single copy... Iscents or express, as ordered, at

Bu this may depend on the distance and direct-

the distance and directness of the route, and may be ascertained by experiment, or by inquiry at the near Express depot.

For sale by WILLIAM GOODELL, or J.W. Alden, Office of the Principia, 104 William Street, New York. Terms, Cash, always in advance.

N.B. All postages on Books, Pamphlets, and Tracts, mnst be paid at our Post-Office in advance, so that cannot answer orders, as above, without having received the postage money, as well as the price of the publications. ations.

We have no books, pamphlets, or tracts for

sale, except those advertised above, and it is not convenient for us to receive orders for any others. THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIME OF SLAVEHOLDING,
Demonstrated from the Hebrew and Greek Scripture

By Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Puritans. For Sale at the Office of the Principia, 104 William

Breet, New York. Price \$1. Postage 23 cents.

family Miscellang.

For the Principia. "ONCE FOR ALL." Heb. X. 10-25. "Once for all," the Savior died, When on Calvary crucified, Once for all, atonement made,

Once for all, our ransom paid. Yearly off'ring, slaughtered beast, Changing priesthood-all bave ceas'd. One High Priest, and sacrifice, Once for all, an offring, dies.

Once for all, our sins he bore, Died and rose, to die no more, If he purge not thus our stains, No more sacrifice remains.

Savior, at thy cross we fall, O receive us, once for all! Once for all, thy blood apply, Pardon, heal, and purify.

Once for all, to thee, our King. All we have and are, we bring, All we conscerate to thee, Thine they evermore shall be,

Thee receiving, once for all, With thee, all things ours we call, With thee, comfort or distress, Life and Death, alike shall bless.

Living, dving, may we be, Once for all, conjoin'd to thee,

With thee suffer, with thee reign, Once for all, the victory gain. w. c. IN WINTER. The rain that ere the morning tell, Crusted the snow with crystal shell. The wind is hushed, the air is chill, The landscape lieth white and still. Ico-mailed the stately maples stand, And statelier yet, on either hand, The clustrees lift to prouder height, Mid-day is past, and still o'erhead, The storm's pavilion is outspread. Beyond its farthest edge I see, streak of rosy prophecy. I know that in the silent night, The wandering storm will take its flight. And pitch its grey tent otherwhere t know the morn again will rise. To walk the earth in brighter guise The sun will rain his glory down. I pun the elm tree's sparkling crown Will touch with fire the maple tons, And turn to go as their countless drops And make the snow's resplandent crust, Out-dazzle fields of dramond dust. Harriet M. Ewen Kimball.

AN ANATOMIST TO HIS LADY LOVE. ist as the heart and ascending aorta-Their volumes of valvular harmony pour; And my soul from that muscular music has caught New life and its anatomical lore.

O, rare is the sound when the ventricles throl In a systolic symphony measured and slow While the nuricles answer with rythmical sol-As they murnur a melody wondrously low O, thy cornes, love, has the radiant light

 Of the sparkle that houghs in the leicle's sheen!
 And thy crystaline lens, like a diamond bright,
 Through the quivering frame of thine iris is seen! And thy refina, spreading its lastre of pearl,

Like the far away nebula, distantly gleams From a wault of black cellular mirrors that hurl From their hexagon angles the silvery beams, Ab, the flash of those orbs is enslaving me still,

t, sweet is thy voice, as it sighingly swells

A calm, sweet face, with earnest eyes, And thoughtful brow, full arch'd above it I mouth, whose graveness won surprise. Whose tender aweetness made one love it A face that told how souls aspire, That look beyond to-day's revealing:

THE PICTURE.

EDUCATING THE FREEDMEN.

A man with all of boyhood's feeling

A field of usefulness for educated Christian ladies.

A boy with all of mand od's fire,

We copy the following from the "Old De minion," published by R. E. Glasset and W. E. Sexton, 59 Crawford Street, Portsmouth,

"TEACHING THE NIGGERS." THE ED CCATIONAL ENTERPRISES AMONG THE NEGROES IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, TWO THOU AND SIX HUNDRED NEGRO CHILDREN DAILY going to School. HISTORY OF THE MOVE-MENT FROM THE BEGINNING.

Collated for THE OLD DOMINION.

In the two cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth there are 19,000 colored men, women and children, all of whom, with the exception of about 300, were until recently "slaves." is to say they were chattels, and not persons -"niggers," and not men and women, or boys

The Providence of God, the fortunes of war, and the wisdom of our rulers, has suddealy converted these hitherto irresponsible helpless beings, into men and women, who have their bread to earn, their bodies to clothe, and their souls to save. But this great change in the life of thes

people, brought the Philanthropists and Chris tians of the country face to face with this question-"How can we best fit these freedmen r the duties of a free life ?"-The old Puritan spirit that so many thought had died out hand and brain. of the people promptly responded "educate the question of text books and Bibles, and soon at every available point schools were springing into existence, and old and young were learning to read and spell.

Early in January last two ladies from Mas chusetts, under supervision of the Boston Educational Society, were established for a time at Crancy Island, where Dr. Brown, Superintendent of Contrabands, was stationed. Dr. Brown soon after removed to Norfolk, and this has since been the centre of contraband interests in this vicinity.

The gentleman who is at the head of the

educational work among the freed men and of New York. His staff of teachers is made up as follows:

In Norfolk : Miss Taylor, Miss Pitts, Miss Miss Duncan, Miss Reed.

At the Norfolk Slave Pen : Mr. King. In Portsmouth : Mr. H. S. Beals, Rev. and they received innumerable and perfectly Mr. Greeley, Mrs. Greeley, Miss Maltby, unsolicited black eyes, in addition to those Miss Kellogg, Miss Arnold, Miss Dodd, Miss wherewith nature had endowed them. Wilkin, Miss Brown, daughter of old John Brown, of Ossawatamie, whose soul still keeps "marching on": Mr. Sisson, Teacher in Night School, and Visiting Missionary.

Miss Doxie. At the Wise Farm : Rev. Mr. Bell and

his wife, and Miss True.
Colored Teachers: W. H. Morris, and Miss Harris, who is a graduate of Oberlin College.

In charge of Distribution of Clothing etc.,

with quarters, rations, and fuel. Their salary personal safety of the scholars was secured, is paid by the American Missionary Association, 61 John street, New York, which body sults, and annoyances.

and what have they already done? It was not till last May the military authorities allowed colored schools to be opened in Norfolk; Gen. Viele, then Military Governor, fearing opposition on the part of Rebels here, should such a step be attempted. A school was opened in the colored church in Portsmouth, which has been steadily on the increase, OPERATIONS OF THE DIVERS IN CHARLESTON till now it numbers some over seven hundred. averaging about five hundred in daily attendance. It is divided into six departments in the basement of the church, and two in the leston are cleaned, as follows: audience room. The school is scarcely ten months old, yet there are three hundred who can read the New Testament slowly, but intelligently, and with little difficulty.

Among those who learned their letters in studying Geography, and preparing almost the government for the performance of this

perfect lessons daily.

In May last, three teachers arrived in Norfolk. The school was opened on the fourth of The first day the pupils numbered about three up, blowing, as the air escapes from his stroyed, teachers denounced, and a strong nothing. Sabbath schools were, of course, in- them in making war. augurated, the children and parents as far as consciences of the pupils. Any one who knows usceptibility to religious and musical impresons, and the consequent power of these to nould the heart and life, and can therefore inderstand why the people here should have

The sweet little Sunday School songs, and like a cork and floats at will upon the surface. our glorious old patriotic hymns, carried their offuence, and the children knew they had something to live for. Their intellects were awakened, hearts eager, schools overflowing. One school received all the new comers, and

The other school, containing those making he most advancement, numbered two hunlred. During the summer, classes were orranized in first and second readers, geography and arithmetic. The monitors formed a class by themselves, they being employed during school hours. After the heat of summer their own vessels. was passed, and additional teachers had arrived, the night schools were again opened. though with a less number than in the spring, a majority of the men having either enlisted or entered some other branch of Government

burches, it was not the right place for them. It was necessary to an t the more civilizing method of Northern schools Two of the four public school buildings were given to the use of these schools, and three hundred pupils withdrawn from the church.

The secessionists were greatly excited on beholding these buildings, dedicated to rebeltion, occupied by black shildren, reading, writing, and spelling, as though really human. The moral effect upon the children was wonderful. The simple fact that they were taking their stand, no longer simply as "niggers," but as boys and girls, destined to be come men and women, had a nobler effect upon them, and advanced them further toward a true civilization than almost any other step ould have done.

Notwithstanding three hundred have been withdrawn from the church, the school there still continues large, from the additions it is daily receiving, numbering, at present, nearly

three bundred. The night school, too, is prosperous, and has been greatly indebted to the officers and soldiers of the 21st Connecticut for their invaluable assistance, for which they have received the jeers and scorn of the copperhead portion

Beside the city schools a noble work is be ing done on the Government farms, of which there are nineteen in this Department.

On these various farms teachers are being placed to instruct those at work on them that they may learn to use both brain and muscle, following Northern habits of intellect while learning Northern skill. Very many of these people are refugees from North Carolina, from which State, as well as the various counties about here, they are constantly coming to our protection, and being placed as fast as possible in situations, where they may learn there is no impassable gulf between those who dig and those who read, between We have alluded, in this article, to the

opposition which this educational movement has met with, from the secessionists of the two cities. But we might fill a column with details of this opposition, without being able to convey to our Northern readers any idea of its bitterness. The life of these people was rendered weary by the sight of negro children going to school. They could not endure it No young rebel, and very few old ones, could be brought to bear its contemplation, for a moment, without throwing themselves upon the negroes who were committing the atrocions crime of improving their minds, and imbibing lessons of virtue, and doing them a mischief. The social existence of these scholars was women here, is Professor W. H. Woodbury, more like that of the early Christians than of innocent children of the nineteenth century. They were stoned in the streets; overthrown into gutters; bespattered with mud; violent-Haskell, Miss Case, Miss Hill, Miss Clark, by flattened against posts. Entire strangers to their persons lifted their caps and bonnets from their heads, and cast them to the winds;

Nor did the teachers come off unscathed. although personal violence was not offered to them. The wholesome example of the execution of Doctor Wright, saved the lives and At the Orphan Asylum: Miss Patton and limbs of these teachers from being sacrificed to the fury of the rebels, who have never favored education even for white people, and to whom the idea of bestowing it upon niggers was an abomination. It was not until one of these men had been arrested by Professor Woodbury, in the act of throwing bricks at a negro girl; and that two others were arrested in Norfolk, Mrs. Coan. In Portsmouth, Mrs. through the bravery and determination of

Miss Pitts, and sent to Fort Norfolk, there The Government furnishes these teachers to be imprisoned for two months, that the

exponent of universal Christian Benevolence. Nearly every man and woman in the two ity, their study, or their diligence. He who Now, what are all these teachers doing, cities has taken the oath which binds them to support and protect the policy of the govern ment in regard to emancipation, and thus far,

> HOW THE MONITORS ARE CLEANED.

HARBOR. A correspondent of the Baltimore American tells how the bottom of the monitors off Char-

"During a recent visit to Port Royal I witnessed with considerable interest the operations of the divers employed to clean the bottoms of work, and have been of great use here. Their principal diver-appropriately named Waters -is so used to this work that he has become May, in one of the colored churches in the almost amphibious, remaining for five or six city, and nothing but actual experience can hours at a time under water. A man of hergive any idea of the wonderful interest of that culean strength and proportions, when clad occasion. Old people crowded about to shake in his submarine armor he becomes monstrous hands and bless the Lord that He had per- in size and appearance. A more singular mitted their eyes to see this day, while tears sight than to see him roll or tumble into the and silent prayer attested their gratitude. water and disappear from sight, or popping hundred. The second day another colored met, like a young whale, can scarcely be imchurch was thrown open, and in a week, the agined. Waters has his own ideas of a joke, number of pupils had increased to nearly one and when he has a curious audience will wave bered from sixteen to seventeen hundred. water, with the air of a veritable river god. however, being soon discontinued on account veritable fact—occurred last summer. Whilst letters, but the little they had deservingly melons the diver came up and rested himself or ten who had previously enjoyed the benefit at the extraordinary appearance, thus suddenly of a little instruction, were immediately, from necessity, installed as monitors, not according but when the diver seized one of the best to the old monitorial system, making each melons in the boat and disappeared under the monitor a kind of grand inquisitor, but simply water, the gurgling of the air from the helmet entrusting them with certain recitations, while mixing with his muffled laughter, the fright of the supervision of the class depended upon the negro reached a climax. Hastily seizing manifested by the citizens to this movement. melons, he put off at his best speed, and has Children were stoned, books snatched and denot been seen in the vicinity of Station Creek since. He cannot be tempted beyond the to consequence, however, as long as it effected the Yankees have brought river devils to aid

"The diver, when clothed in his armor, is ossible gathered within its influence, and weighted with one hundred and eighty-five oon the truths of the unmutilated word pounds. Besides his armor, he has two leadbrought to bear directly upon the hearts and en pads, fitting to his breast and back. The oles of his shoes are of lead, an inch and a mything of this people knows their peculiar half thick. All this weight is needed to overcome the buoyancy given by the mass of air New York : forced into the armor and dress, the latter of India rubber, worn by the diver. When below the surface he can instantly bring himself is offending against the last to speak of entero bitterly emphasized the fact "they've got up by closing momentarily the aperture in the tainments before the indigent; of sound

monitors is very arduous. The diver sits up-on a spar, lashed athwart the bottom of the urally arises in them betwixt their condition vessel, so arranged as to be moved as the and yours is exeruciating." work goes on, and with a scraper fixed to a out of this crude mass, it was endeavored to long handle works on both sides of himself as A LATE BISHOP'S CHARGE TO HIS CLERGY POETIZED. develop something like symmetry and proportion. This numbered some four hundred that become attached to the iron hull of one of the monitors, even during one summer here, is immense. By actual measurement it was estimated that two handred and fifty bushels of oysters, shells and scaweed were taken from the Montauk alone. The captains of the monitors have sometimes indulged in the novelty of a mess of oysters raised on the hulls of

"Besides cleaning the monitors the divers perform other important services. They have ansacked the interior of the Keokuk, attached buovs to lost anchors, and made under-water examinations of the rebel obstructions. Waters recently examined the sunken Weehaw-Although the pupils did admirably in the ken, and met an unusual danger for even his monitor. Finally getting hold of the iron the cock be but turned, runs out alone. adder he climbed to the top of the turret, when a heavy sea cast him inside the turret between the guns. Fearing that his air hose would become entangled, be made his way out with all possible speed, and was forced to give up his investigation until calmer weather offered a more favorable opportunity."

MANUAL DEXTERITY.

While the brain of mankind is invigorated and educated by correct study and discipline, the other parts of the body, more particularly the hand, and some organs, as the eye, can also be trained to tasks, which at first thought seem wonderful and impossible. The great Creator has so cunningly endowed our bodies that there is no labor to be done, no skill in artificing or fashioning the metals, that is beyond our reach. Even jugglers, who have no trade, depend upon digital swiftness, or the sleight of-hand, to perform their "miracles" successfully; and the safety of rope-dancers, lepends not merely upon their balancing poles. but upon the degree of education they have imparted to their feet. If in such callings as these, wherein the sole object is to please the multitude, the culture of the members and organs of the body is essential to success, may we not say that in the mechanic arts, upon which such important issues now hang, manual dexterity is utterly indispensable? We would, therefore, earnestly impress upon our mechanics the importance of it; this, allied to intelligence, is what makes first-class workmen. It is by no means to be despised : for excellence in this respect is attended by many other qualities which are of the utmost service in the trades. It is an old saying that "the hand follows the eye;" this is only another press it, in a kind of civil shrift or confession. form of expression for manual dexterity. We see the truth of it exemplified every day; even sportsmen shoot on the wing instinctively, after the first lesson of following the bird in its flight is acquired; and the machinist, when chipping iron, always hits his chisel on the ead, even though his eyes be closed or his face turned from his work: this is manual dexterity. By tuition his hand has learned to work in that direction, and although in this case he is not guided by his vision in any respect, his blow is none the less sure. Let any ne who desires to prove the correctness of this assertion take a hammer and a chisel. such as iron-workers use, and try to work with it; he will be speedily convinced that here at least manual dexterity is necessary to success

and good workmanship.
Of two men working side by side on the same work, both actuated by right impulses, one will exceed the other just so far as he cultivates the motions and faculties, so to speak, of his fingers, all other things being equal, So much does the quality that we have made the caption of this article exercise its influence on men, almost insensibly, that we have seen artisans performing intricates tasks with an abandon and off-hand motion that was wonmany a hard-earned dollar to replace.—Exchange.

What is said in the above concerning manual dexterity, is equal by true, in principle, of mental dexterity, logical acuteness, moral perception, religious progress, spiritual attainment. In every thing, the maxim holds good-"Practice make perfect." In the learned professions, equally with the mechanic trades, success depends on the training secured only by incessant practice.-The Church Pastor, the Physician, the Lawyer who would excel in usefulness, must be trained to their tasks. represents no sect, and no church, but is the But all is very tranquil and peaceful now. and not suffer themselves to remit their activ-

is not learning every day, will soon find himself losing what he has learned .- Principia.

HOME EDUCATION.

The Watchman and Reflector says truly : "Home education has been sadly neglected in this country. The completeness of the education obtained by the public school system, and the important aid derived from the Sabbath school, has taken from many parents' minds the presence of responsibility. They
have hoped that their children were doing well under the intellectual discipline of the week and the moral discipline of the Sabbath, and that they would attain, in good time, to a nothe monitors, and perform other operations ble manhood and womanhood. They have under the water. Messrs Joseph H. Smith not even troubled themselves to visit the pubthe early part of the year are sixty or more and James B. Phelps have a contract with lie school, to see precisely the influences under which their children were placed, and the progress they were making, but have flattered themselves that systems devised by good and able men must, in the end, accomplish good

It ought not, perhaps, to occasion surprise, that so many parents have been willing to evade responsibility. The high pressure sys-tem of American life makes it almost inevitable. Fathers have been absorbed in business, early and late at work-the poorer, in providing a subsistence for their families; the more comfortable, in adding to their wealth. They have seen no leizure during the day to give to this work, and have felt too weary at thousand. In three weeks, the schools num- his scraper about as 'he bobs around' on the night to undertake it. Indeed, many fathers see their children only for a few minutes in This included day and night schools, the latter, One of his best jokes—the better for being a the morning and evening, never enjoying a noonday meal with their families except on of the advancing heat of summer, and want of he was employed scraping the hull of one of the Sabbath. They scarcely know their chilteachers. Of all in attendance probably not the monitors, a negro from one of the up-riv- dren, and cannot exert a wise and controlling five in one hundred could read at all. A large | er plantations came alongside with a boat- influence on habit and character. The great majority of the older ones knew some of the load of watermelous. Whilst busy selling his responsibility thus thrown upon the mother is burdensome. She feels that more is devolved gained was necessarily very imperfect. Eight on the side of the boat. The negro stared on her than fairly belongs to her, or than she can well perform. With the slender health and weak nerves which seem almost inseparable from American maternity; with the great pressure of domestic cares arising from inefficient Irish help, she shrinks from the constant care of fretful and noisy children, and is thankful for the quiet enjoyed when they are the teacher. There was great opposition his oars, without waiting to be paid for his with the servant in the nursery, or in the schoolroom with the teacher. The children, therefore, grow up without any special attachment to home, which has never been the lesire expressed to hang them. This was of bounds of the plantation, and believes that seene of their best enjoyments; and with little affectionate reverence for the parents who have neither educated them nor held them under a loving and firm discipline.

DELICACY IN CONVERSATION.

A maxim of Bruyere's is going the rounds of the English newspapers. It will do for

"There is speaking well, speaking easily, speaking justly, and speaking reasonably. It the niggers to singing"—as though that was helmet for the escape of the air. His buoythe culminating insult.

limbs and health before the infirm; of houses ancy is immediately increased, and he pops up and lands before one who has not so much as a dwelling; in a word, to speak of your pros-"The work of scraping the bottoms of the perity before the miserable. This conversa-

> Hunt not, fish not, shoot not, Dance not, fiddle not, flute not; Be sure you have nothing to do with the

Whigs; But stay at home and feed your pigs : And, above all, I make it my special desire,

That, at least, once a week you dine with the British Standard Rep noses are lighthouses to warn voyagers

----OUR CASKET

Jamaica, Santa Cruz and Holland

Corxen.-Good conneil is like unto well waperilous calling. The sea was so violent that ter, that must be drawn up with a pump or buckhe was twice thrown from the deck of the et; ill council is like to conduit water, which, it -Bishop Hall (Contemplations.)

Conversation.-It is the union of parts and acquirements, of spirit and modesty, which produces the indefinable charm of conversation.

TRUE ENTHUSIASM is a mixture of admiration and love, directed to what is good and beautiful; it is an active, all-conquering sentiment. Narrow souls give themselves credit for entimsiasm, when they are merely astonished; and some ardent imaginations think they have enthusiasm, when they are merely affected by ex ternal brilliancy .- Degerando, (Self-education.)

Exvy gratifies herself by shifting merit from me person to another, in hopes that the actual quantity may be diminished; she tries to make out that it is never the real person, but some body else, who does that which is good. -Miss Edgeworth, (Helen.)

DO NOT BE EXACTING .- The Duke of Welling ton writing to a man in a dubious position of authority, says: "The less you claim, the more you will have." This is remarkably true of the affections: and there is scarcely anything that would make men happier, than teaching them to vatch against unreasonableness in their claims of regard and affection, and which at the same time would be more likely to insure their get-

ting what may be their due.
-Friends in Council A PRINCIPAL FRUIT OF FRIENDSHIP is the ease nd discharge of the fulness and swellings of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. We know diseases of stoppings and uffocations are the most dangerous in the body, and it is not much otherwise in the mind. You may take sarza to open the liver, steel to open spleen, flower of sulphur for the lungs, cas toreum for the brain; but no receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart griets, joys, fears, hopes, suspicions, coun-sels, and whatsoever lieth upon the heart to op--Lord Bacon, (essays.)

THE DELIGHT TRUE BEAUTY AWAKENS has an un definable, and, as it were, luxurious sadness. which is, perhaps, one element of its might. I may be that this feeling springs from a sense of nattained good, of a perfection of being quite at variance with the present, which the beautiful never fails to suggest ;-in the thought o "beauty and anguish walking hand in hand the downward road to death:" or it may originate in that half-conscious memory of pre-existence, to which are so often referred the aspirations of the heart .- Tuckerman, (Thoughts on the Poets.)

TRUE FRIENDSHIP .- I account that one of the greatest demonstrations of true friendship is hat a friend can really endeavor to have his friend advanced in honor, in reputation, in the opinion of wit and learning, before himself. But then be pleased to think that therefore I so highly value this signification of friendship, be cause I so highly value humility. Humility and charity are the two greatest graces in the world, and these are the greatest ingredients which constitute friendship, and express it. -Bishop Taylor.

FAITH AND HUMILITY .- We have no instance of great faith unaccompanied by great humility. The more we recognize the glorious excellence of Divine character, the more we must feel ourselves vile in contrast. The more self sinks derful; and that, too, where the least false faith rises, for faith is the dependence of weakmovement would spoil work which would cost ness upon strength, ignorance upon wisdom, unworthiness upon rightcousness.

-Bethune (Sermons.)

Courage.-Many men walk with trembling step upon firm ground; when one has a tran-quil conscience and a good purpose, he ought to walk with firm step upon trembling ground. -Victor Hugo. MAGNIFYING AFFLICTIONS .- Those who suffer

ighter troubles are very apt to let their imagination have free scope, which can easily magnify light afflictions into great and heavy ones. So that mankind generally afflict themselves more than God afflicts them .- Emmons.

Self commiseration is self-gratification, and not self-denial, or true submission and resigna-tion, under the correcting hand of God.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE LITTLE BLIND GIRL. And are you in the room, mother? And will you speak one word, So that your poor, blind child may go Just where your voice is heard.

And will you draw me close, mother? There—I am happy so.
My sisters all can look at you, But I must feel, you know.

They like, they say, to see you talk, And watch your dear eyes shine; And I grow cheerful when I feel Your warm hand throb in Laine. That loving, gentle touch, mother,

I prize it more each day; For often, when my heart is full, It soothes the pain away. And will you tell us now, mother, Some story of the Blessed One, And of His wondrous power?

How when He walked the pleasant hills, The hills of Palestine,
The sick and lame, and deaf and blind
Besought His touch divine. And how His hand was freely laid,

And all grew well again, And, mother, don't you think He healed

Some poor, blind children, then? I'm very sure if He should come, Just as He did before, And I could find my way to Him, I should be blind no more. But I can ask Him now, mother, To send some day for me, And well I know, in His own home,

WILLIE'S FIRST SPEECH.

I shall forever see.

"Hurrah!" cried William Lawrence, rush ig into the house like a hurricane. "I'm on he affirmative! The boys are all mad as March hares about it, I can tell you!" "Why, what for ?" said Rose, coolly, as she

ontinued to paste her scrap book. "What for?" echoed Will, with a look of an older brother who pities a sister's ignorance. "Why to think I'm put on the question instead of one of the rest, my dear ! There has'nt a boy in our class spoke in the Lyceum yet," added he, jerking his sister's elbow by way of pointing the remark. "I suppose you know that, don't you ?"

"I know you don't talk grammar," returned Rose, "and I know you have made me drop a great blot of paste on my book. See here !" "Well, don't fuss! Just reach me the big dictionary, won't you? I'm going to read up from the foundation of the world, down to the battle of Island Number Ten. Where's Plutarch's Lives ?"

"Do tell me, have you got to speak on Ancient History ?" said Rose, looking up "Of course not, child. Question reads 'Resolved, That the fear of punishment has a better effect on mankind than the hope of reward.' I argue that it has, I think exactly the reverse, mind you; but when we make speeches, we do it for the sake of argument, von see."

"Do we!" laughed Rose. "Well I suppose the fact is, you want me to help you write your speech-that is what you were going to say, isn't it?"
"Me?" said Will in dignified amazement.

"Great help you would be? You can write 'moonlight' pieces, and such nonsense, for the Lyceum paper; but what do you know about logic? Now, you see, this sort of thing just suits my turn of mind, Rose. I'm going off into the library, and don't you let any one disturb me till supper time. I shall write like a telegraph, for my mind is in the potential mood, present tense."

Rose pressed her lips together just in time a provoking smile. She remember certain "compositions" which had been wrenched out of his head like sound teeth. Will locked himself in the library, and tried to collect his thoughts. In the course of an

hour, the exultant expression had left his face

he began to look puzzled. "Oh, bother this writing?" sighed he. "I can't piece the sentences together without naking an ugly seam. If I could only get a start, now! It's like a spool of thread; if von begin right, it will unwind ever so easybut I can't get hold of the end !"

Two hours more. Will's speech, which he had intended should be an iron chain of argunent, bedecked with flowers of rhetoric, where was it? Farther off than ever. His thoughts would not come at all ; they believed in "State sovereignty," and paid no respect to the "Fed-

"Look here, Rose," said Will, next morning, looking rather sheepish, "you girls have the knack of fixing things up. I've got ideas enough-fact is, I've got too many. All that plagues me is, what to do with 'em. Suppose I tell you what to write, and you write it Now that's a good girl, Rose. I'll do as much for you, some time."

Rose kindly refrained from saying, "Just as I expected," and took the pencil and paper from her brother, with a pleasant smile.

"Now," said Will, greatly relieved to find he was not being laughed at, "I want the speech to be real sound, you know, and sort of elegant too. I must get in something about Demosthenes, or some of those fellows, and that golden-mouthed what's-inis-name. thing about the settlement of America; and scaring the Quakers. Put in that Bible verse, 'Don't spare the rod or you'll spoil the child.' Say it's an awful thing to bring children up to expect presents instead of whippingsthere's the point of the argument, you know -and wind off with some poetry; it wen't make much difference what.

"Well, William Lawrence," said Rose, in despair, "I should think your brains had been churned. You've been chasing some great ideas about till you're dizzy; that's what it is, Now sit down, and let's talk about it, awhile, before we begin."

Will obeyed, in an humble state of mind. very much ashamed of himself for appealing to Rose, who was only a girl, and did not understand logic, yet very grateful to her, after

Fortunately, she seemed to understand his confused ideas far better than he did, and, in due time, they had composed what Will re-duction they had composed what Will re-act of incorporation, viz. "Mr. President," and ending with a few lines from Milton.

"Now, Rose," said Will, "that's just about the thing ! But I found the ideas, did'nt I? I'll learn it by heart, and see if I don't deliver it with a grand flourish? There's a great deal, you know, in the gestures. It's enough to make you ache, to see how stiff some of the fellows stand, when they speak! They get scared, I suppose." But Will exulted too soon. People are

very brave before they have ever had a tooth out, and boys are very brave before they have ever tried to speak in public. Will thought he was not afraid of anything,

but when called out to speak, he felt as if the joints in his body had all turned to hard wood. and wouldn't bend. He supposed he was walking, but could not tell how he did it. He heard a suppressed titter from the boys, and the eyes of the audience seemed to prick through his nerves like needles. Everybody took a savage pleasure in his misery, that was plain. Oh! to think he should have ever laughed at boys for being stiff, when they couldn't bend!

He made his bow to the wrong side, and turned his back to the President. "Mr. President," said he in a whisper turning right about face. "Mr. President-Sir," repeated he, in a hoarse voice, that sounded to him as if it came from some other

boy's throat.
"Mr. Lawrence," replied the President, "Mr. Lawrence," replied the President, and ind resignated in the resident, smiling encouragingly.

But if Will had been trying to get possession of a rainbow, or a flash of lightning, he sion of a rainbow, or a flash of lightning, he lightning in the paper, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

The papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for a discontinuance is received; and whether notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

Sheets. 15 pc. 60 yrd.

Sheets. 15 pc. 60 yrd.

Sheets. 15 pc. 60 yrd.

Order for a discontinuance is received; and whether notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

NICHOLSON, PRINTER, 104 WILLIAM ST., N T

could have caught either of them as soon as one word of his speech. Whither had it fled? Five minutes ago he had it by heart.

"Mr. President," he began again with desperation. "I will ask to be excused," thought the poor boy, "and then rush out of the house, and hide where nobody will ever set to. the poor boy, "and then rush out of the house, and hide where nobody will ever set eyes on me again."

But Rose, meeting his glance, nodded with smile that said, "Don't give it up, Will." She did not seem to be ashamed of him. And Rose's friend, that wicked little Fanny Warner, was laughing and whispering to somebody, REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRINCIPIA and Will was sure she was saying, "That's what I call a smart boy!" Cruel joke! Will's pride was touched in a moment.

Does the fear of reward have greater effect COAL I contend that it has. If I were in the army,
Mr. President, I should want to be promoted,
I hope, and that would help me some; but I tell year if I are in the army,
Anth'e 2,2,999 is 9 50 210 00 on mankind, sir, than the hope of punishment?' tell you, if I got into a fix, sir, as the men did

died for it! They shouldn't have it to say I run.

"Now, Mr. President, I've forgotten my speech, and if it was'nt for the fear of getting st. Denote the said of aughed at, I wouldn't have said a word. You might know I didn't speak for hope of COPPERgetting clapped! That's all I've got to say,

But Will did get clapped most heartily. And next day, when he showed his teacher the elaborate speech which was never spoken, Mr. Garland declared that in spite of the closing verse of Milton's, he liked the off-hand speech better, because it was a great deal nore natural, and not at all far-fetched. - The Student and Schoolmate.

A BOOK FOR ALL CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH SINGER. A collection of sacred music, published by Carlton & Porter, 200 Mulberry street, New York, is now

the result of several years labor of Profossor C. C. Convers, former Organist of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York. It embraces the finest music collected and composed during a residence in Germany and England, as well as the most popular tunes of American authors, adapted to the hymns in use by all de-

The great number and variety of chants and set ces found in this work will greatly enhance its due, and the Publishers commend it to the notice of I Churches as the best book of the age, according to e testimony of persons competent to judge.

For sale by the trade generally.
Price, single copy, \$1, 25. Per dozen, 10 00.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. FIRST PREMICM.

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair, in London, in 1862. It took the First mium at the great Fair of the American Institute New York City, 1863, where the judges were praal mechanics, and appreciated cog-wheels. took the First Premium at the

1862 and 1863. Vermont State Fair Pennsylvania State Fair Michigan State Fair 1863. 1863. Iowa State Fair Illinois State Fair 1863. 1863.

TIME, LABOR, CLOTHES AND MONEY. It is easily and firmly secured to the tub or wash-g-machine, and will fit tubs of any size or shape. It is simple in its construction, and does not easily et out of repair.

It is not only a perfect wringer, but the cog-wheels

ive it a power which renders it a most excellent wash pressing and separating as it does, the dirt with e water, from the clothes, Any washer caman can use it.

inary family sizes are No. 1, \$10, and No. 2, \$7 hese have cog-wheels, and are Warranted in ever

This means, especially, that after a few months use, the lower roll Will not Twist on the Shaft. And tear the clothing, as is the case with our No.

sales we have not sold one in nearly two years? This shows which style is appreciated by the public. This is the only Wringer with the I atent Cog-Wheel Regulator.

And though other Wringer makers are licensed to us our rubber rolls, vet none are ever heensed to use the Cog-wheel regulator. Therefore, for cheapness

Universal Clothes Wringer.

On receipt of the price, from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W., FREE OF EXPENSE, What we especially want is a good

CANVASSER

a every town. We offer liberal inducements and marantee the exclusive sale R. C. Browning, 347 Broadway, N. Y.

PILES. PILES. PILES. PAGE'S BALM FOR THE AFFLICTED. A certain cure retching, blind, or hemorrhoid, by external applicaon. Call for a circular. For sale by druggists and

R. Brinkerhoff, 112 Wm. St. NEW SARATOGA SPRING.

The water from this spring is superior to any minral water now in the market, for the reason that it ontains more minerals and is a better cathartic, taking one-third less quantity to produce the same effect It contains about one hundred cubic inches more of carbonic acid gas in one gallon than any other water outified at Saratoga, consequently it is more pungent and pleasant to the taste. It is also a good tonic. West, super, do 6:30 & 6:56 Cheese, and pleasant to the taste. It is also a good tonic. Cheese, and pleasant to the taste. It is also a good tonic. Sold by Druggists and Hotels. For analysis see cards, which may be had at the Druggists'. Orders may be addressed to the Saratoga Spring Co., Saratoga

L. HIGGINS. GROCER, 747 Sixth Avenue, cor. 44th St. NEW-YORK.

The Principia

Is a Weekly Newspaper, published at 101 William street New-York, for the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION. This Association is composed of gentiemen of calch and influence, in the principal states of the nion, and is organized according to law. The paper is owned by the Association and under the entire control of the Trustees named in the

REV. WM. GOODELL. REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D. It is edited by ERV. WILLIAM GOODELL and ERV. GRO 6 CHEEVER, D. D. and published by JOSEPH W. ALDES for the corporation.

Its columns will be enriched by able correspon-

dents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be guided by the way-marks in the following: PROSPECTUS.

our object, by this publication, is to promote pur-una merals, Christian reforms; the abolition of sta-ste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the appliown object. Sy this panishadou, is to premote pure religion, some of the contents, christian reforms; the adomines—the application of Christian practiples to all the relations, ditties, business arrange meets, and aims of life—to the individual, the family, the Charch, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the fable; our standard, the fivine law; our expeniency, obedience; our pisa, the Gospel; our trust, the invine promiser our manopity, the whole arrange of God.

Any Post Master who will obtain two dollars for a subscriber, may retain fifty-cents of the same for his commission.

Any present subscriber and fifty cents for commissions.

Any present subscriber and canvass his or her city or town theroughly, may retain fifty cents for commissions, for each and every new subscriber paying two dollars in advance.

Postage. The postage on the Principia is twenty cents, per anomalou, or five counts are constant in advance.

Postage. The postage on the Principia is twenty cents. Postage of the principia is twenty cents. Postage on the Principia is twenty cents. Postage of the principia is twenty cents. Postage

for the payment, until he returns the paper, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in

to.

Monies in payment for the paper, may be sent by mail at our risk if addressed to the Publisher.

J. W. Alder.

Box 4281 New-York

PRICES CURRENT.

The speech would not come back to him, to be sure; but he was determined to say something.

'The question is—ahem—Mr. President,

The question is—ahem—Mr. President,

The question is—ahem—Mr. President, Cuba, pigal ... 115 @ 1 0 Cuba (in bond) .— 87 @ _ 90 HOPS-DUTY. 15 & ct. ad v

at Pittsburg, and wanted to back out, the fear of being a coward would make the fight come, and I wouldn't give in; no, not if I Ox, B. A. & R. G

Sheath'g, new, (suits)

26. 46

Sheath'g, old. 49

Sheath'g, old. 34

Pig, Chile. 34

Pig, Chile. 34

Pig, Chile. 34

Bar. Nor. N.F.K. 66

Bar. Swor, txes. 123 00

Sar. Sun. or, txes. 1

- 214 00--

Arsenic, powd. 3 6.—

Asserbida. 58 2-40

Asserbida. 58 2-40

Baltain Tolu. 69 120

Baltain Peru, 500 6.—

Berries Peru, 500 6.—

Gerbance Peru, 500 6.—

Gerbance Peru, 500 6.—

Berries Peru, 500 6.—

Berries Peru, 500 6.—

Berries Peru, 500 6.—

Berries Peru, 500 6.—

Gerbance Peru, 500 6.—

Berries Peru, 500 6.—

Burde, 11. Wo 52 6.—

Burde, 74 M. f. 400 6. pt 0.0

Burde, 74 M. f.

Cochiment Mex. 1 27 G 1 36 Cochiment Mex. 1 27 G 2 26 Cochiment Mex. 1 27 G 2 26 Cochiment Mex. 1 27 G 2 26 Cochiment Mex. 2 26 Cochiment

FEATHERS—
Pr. Western P lb. 63 G—64

Tennessee ——6—1

FISH—
Drd Cod P

d 50 G 675

Ref ——76

Ref

| Drd | Cod | 36 | Cod | 6 | Cod | C 6-- PROVISIONS—
6 8 00 Beef, M.c. prol 5 00 6 7 0
625.50 "Cry, mess 5 50 65 0

hf. bbl.... - @ 7 50 American, B Ib- 18 @- " FLOUR AND MEAL-

Alexandrin 7.65 310 75
Bull, Super 7.65 310 75
Bye Flour 550 30 6.65
Con Ment 550 30 6.65
Brandywine 6 10 3— 124
Timothy 7 ston. 2 50 35 60
Flax, Am.rough 2 40 32 50 n. Mr sft. sn.— 104 * Trues ss. ... — 17 66— * Sic. ss. ... — 17 66— * Shelled ... — 55 46— 35 Shr.LT(St.— *Pates, 7(B.6ms— 9 46— 94

FRUIT-